The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4561. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those afflicted with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we remove and keep these organs in a healthy and natural condition? By attention to their regulating till under continement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of that extract. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, are treated by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A SECRET PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear as such of those using it constructing the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,
induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
or
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of
DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of
Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Diseases of the Kidneys.
And Diseases arising from a Disordered
Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 263 Broadway, March 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 220 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Hospital Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with the result that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained, as to this of them being as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and many tested, but in vain, without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable opinion of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, that daily ruined victims of watch. I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that your's was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 241 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Appointing Power Again Under Discussion.

Spicy Debate Thereupon in the Senate—No Vote.

Beginning of the Reconstruction Discussion in the House.

Speeches of Messrs. Stevens, Blaine, Garfield, Finck, Thayer, Boyer, Kelley and Smith.

The Tax Bill Taken Up in Detail by the House.

A Joint Resolution Proposed Concerning the Cholera.

Thorough Overhauling to be Made of the Bank Failure.

Result of Col. Wynkoop's Mission to the Indian Tribes.

Various Rumors About the President's Action on the Colorado Question.

A Prize Fight, a Row, and One Man Killed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTING POWER.

The debate in the Senate this afternoon upon the amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, restricting the President in the appointing power, was more lively than any of the previous debates on that subject. The matter will again come up to-morrow, when a final vote will be taken, and doubtless the amendment will be rejected. Should this be the result, we shall probably hear no more of the proposition this session, as it is evident that a majority of the Senate is opposed to meddling further with the President's right to remove and appoint officers upon what he deems just and proper cause.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE.

The great debate on the Reconstruction Report opened in the House to-day in a prompt and vigorous manner. It was the first thing in order after the Chaplain's prayer, and an effort by Mr. GARFIELD to have the consideration of the matter postponed until the Revenue Bill was disposed of, was voted down on a call of the yeas and nays by 51 against 83, so the House resolved to go on, and Mr. STEVENS opened in a carefully prepared speech, supporting the report strongly, though it was not in all respects what he could wish. He was as sarcastic as usual toward "the man at the other end of the avenue," and then turned and daggerized his political compatriot, SUMNER, rather severely. Mr. BLAINE (Union) followed briefly, striking the first blow against the disfranchising section of the amendment, by showing that it would be an act of bad faith to all those who had been pardoned by Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON in their amnesty proclamations, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of July, 1862, which would include all the participants in the rebellion, except those of the excepted classes. Mr. STEVENS at once gave his case away by admitting that all thus pardoned would not be affected by the disfranchisement; but Judge BINGHAM suggested that this amendment, as a part of the organic law, swept away all provisions of acts in conflict with it. Whether it was good policy to do that was another thing. Mr. FINCK, Democrat, then followed in a half-hour written speech of the usual Democratic arguments, when Gen. GARFIELD took the floor in opposition to the section, and said that, as it stood, it was no penalty and no punishment. He would disfranchise rebels forever or not at all. Mr. THAYER (rep.) made an eloquent speech on the same side, approving heartily of the whole plan, except the third section. Mr. BOYER then took up the Democratic thread of argument, and was followed by Judge KELLEY, whose oratorical rapier made some brilliant thrusts in a running debate with his Democratic colleague. Mr. KELLEY favored the plan as reported from the Committee, though not in just such shape as he wanted it. Gen. SCHENCK then spoke, directing his chief argument against the third section, approving all the rest. Mr. GREEN CLAY SMITH closed the debate for the day in a speech of diffuse opposition to the whole scheme, interspersed with more or less interruption. The result of the debate is highly important in showing a strong opposition to the disfranchising section and a hearty approval of all the rest. It really looks as though the section in question would be stricken out, and the others agreed upon by a full two-thirds vote. This, with the adoption of Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment to the bill, so as to permit each State to be represented as fast as they ratify the amendments which will undoubtedly prevail, will ensure the unanimous support of the Republican majority in the House, with the exception of possibly two or three members from the Border States.

RUMORS ABOUT COLORADO.

There are some funny rumors to-day regarding Colorado, and a prominent Radical Senator, who is as anxious as any of his colleagues for an increase of that party in the Senate, made the remark that he did not consider the vote of the Bill such a certain thing after all, though he hoped it would come. It turns out that the would-be Senators from Colorado, who have been blowing hot with the Senate to get in, are now blowing cold with the President to effect the same thing. The President will undoubtedly be guided by proper motives in his action. But it would be funny, if, in the language of the street-corner politicians, "the last man gets 'em."

WORK ON THE TAX BILL.

The House is full to-night, and hard at work on the TAX BILL. The tax on Cotton has just been fixed at five cents per pound, and they are now engaged on the machinery for its collection, at which the lawyers are tinkering.

THE BANK FAILURE TO BE THOROUGHLY SCRUTINIZED.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank will be the subject of a most searching investigation. The Receiver and Examiner appointed by Comptroller CLARKE are already at work. Then the Washington Board of Trade resolved last night to investigate its affairs, and to-day the House adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Banks and Currency to investigate its concerns, with authority to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath. All this indicates a determination to have the matter sifted to the bottom, and from what is already known, it is safe to predict that there will be some astounding revelations. The case looks bad for all concerned in it. The plausible assurances of the President of the institution that "all will be right," are regarded as the climax of cool impudence.

THE QUARANTINE AGAINST CHOLERA.

In the debate upon the joint resolution conferring authority upon the Government to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country, Mr. GRIMES objected to further legislation conferring doubtful powers upon the Federal officers. He said that during the war we had assumed powers doubted by some and denied by many of the ablest statesmen in the land. He had consented to such doubtful assumption during the rebellion. But it was now time to right up, and he should no longer give his consent to the passage of acts conferring authority upon the Federal Government which conflicts with the constitutional rights of local or State Governments.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—ARRIVAL OF COL. WYNKOOP.

Col. W. WYNKOOP arrived in this city to-day from the West, where he has succeeded in effecting a treaty with the warlike Indians of the Plains, through which security is restored to both the settlers and the emigrants to and in the West. The Cheyennes have promised to restore all they received a month since, but Col. WYNKOOP, formerly of the First Colorado Cavalry, was by the united request of both the citizens and the National Council in the service of the War Department for the especial purpose of effecting a peaceful solution of the troubles in the Plains, and in this he has been successful to report to the Department of the Interior. Under instructions the Colonel left Washington Dec. 16, 1865, and immediately started for and toward the Far West. March 2, 1866, he encountered the assembled Indian tribes on Bluff Creek, south of the Arkansas River, eighty miles from Larned, and effected their full understanding of a treaty promising to secure the most beneficial results under its terms. The settlers and the emigrants will be amply protected in all their rights, and no apprehensions need be felt of further Indian outbreaks. After obtaining these concessions, the Colonel, under escort, started back to Washington to report that which he had effected, bringing with him a young white woman, who had been for years an unwilling Indian captive. In the performance of his arduous duties, the Colonel has traveled thousands of miles, endured every hardship, and encountered many dangers. He has mingled freely with the most warlike Indian tribes, and secured from them all treaties of peace and amity. Great credit is due him for the admirable manner in which he has carried out his instructions and for the results he has achieved, promising as they do to render life and property, both on the plains and en route, more secure than ever before. Col. WYNKOOP has received the cordial indorsement of the Government authorities, and naturally received a warm and cordial welcome from his numerous friends. He will remain in Washington till the War and Interior Departments have acted upon his able and satisfactory report.

FALSE STORIES ABOUT THE BANK FAILURE.

A paragraph in the Washington correspondence of a New-York paper stating that the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, has caused a general distrust among depositors in other institutions, and that in consequence quite a run was made upon some, &c., is calculated to do harm, and is not true. No such general feeling of distrust has been made manifest, and it is believed that the other regular banking institutions of the city are perfectly sound.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, who made a trip to Fortress Monroe and back, leaving here on Saturday and returning on Monday morning last, had, while at the Fortress, a few moments conversation with JEFF. DAVIS. There was nothing of special interest in the interview, the conversation being general and quite brief. DAVIS is not enjoying very good health.

THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.

The Government has finally determined to hold the gold claimed by the Richmond banks as belonging to them, some account of the seizure of which I have given already. The proofs seem to establish clearly that the gold belonged to the so-called Southern Confederacy, and was on deposit with the banks subject to the drafts of the Confederacy.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The number of Americans visiting Europe is shown by the amount of passports issued by the Department of State to be largely increasing. More have been issued in 1866 than in any previous year, sometimes as many as forty in a single day. It is proper to state, in reference to the daily applications made to the Department of State for letters of introduction to our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, that a strict and long-established rule of the Government forbids the department to grant any such letters. Obvious public reasons demand this rule. It may also be mentioned here that bearers of dispatches, whose appointment is also daily solicited, are not appointed except in cases where the mails are obstructed or deemed unsafe. At all other times dispatches go by mail.

OPINION CONCERNING BANKERS.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General gives his opinion that under the statutes of internal revenue, and the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in "brokers' and bankers' cases," that bankers who negotiate sales not only of stocks belonging to themselves, but also of stocks belonging to others, are denominable "bankers doing business as brokers," and are liable respectively to pay the prescribed duties upon the amount of such sales. A broker, and a banker doing business as a broker, stand on precisely the same footing in the statute.

A PRIZE FIGHT, A GENERAL ROW, AND A MAN KILLED.

A prize fight took place this morning, at 6 o'clock, at White House Landing, on the Potomac, 25 miles below this city, between one SAMUEL COLLIER, of Baltimore, and HORATIO BOLSTER, of this city, but formerly of New-York. Forty-nine rounds were fought in 55 minutes, when COLLIER was declared the victor. A considerable assemblage of the sporting fraternity was present, having left here quietly about 1 o'clock this morning by the steamer *Wawasset*. Representatives of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* and the *Clipper* were on the ground. After the return of the crowd a number of the participants got into a row at a grog-shop on Tenth-street, when pistols were used. One man was mortally wounded.

Another Account.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, a prize fight took place at the White House Landing, about twenty miles down the Potomac, between SAMUEL COLLIER, of Baltimore, and HORATIO BOLSTER, formerly of New-York, but lately a resident of this city, for $300 a side. This match was made only about two weeks since, and the Washington representative had but little training, he not having been as long known to the ring as his opponent. The parties to the affair and spectators, numbering nearly three hundred, left here at 1 o'clock this morning on the steamer *Wawasset*. It is said to have been one of the most orderly crowds ever assembled on such an occasion. On reaching the landing, there was some delay in selecting the ground, but at about 5:30 o'clock the parties agreed on a place in the woods and the ring was staked. The men were in good trim, weighing, when stripped for the fray, about 146 pounds each; but COLLIER appeared to be in a little better condition than BOLSTER. All being ready, they nimbly stepped into the ring, and the fight commenced. The first blood was awarded to COLLIER, and the men each showed extraordinary pluck and some excellent sparring. On the third or fourth round BOLSTER injured his left hand, it is said, and on the ninth round broke his right hand on COLLIER'S left ear, and some of his friends expected that he would give in; but disabled as he was, he came to time on the next round, and continued to fight, making forty-nine rounds, at the end of which his seconds threw up the sponge and COLLIER was declared the victor. The fight lasted fifty-five minutes. Both were badly bruised. BOLSTER, in the face; COLLIER in the body, but not so severely as was expected, and although BOLSTER was whipped he was declared, even by COLLIER'S friends, to be a man of extraordinary pluck, and his backers were highly pleased with him. COLLIER'S seconds were CLINTON JAMES and JACK FITZGERALD. BOLSTER'S seconds were JAMES AULEY and JOHN LAZARUS, and the referee a man named GODFREY. BOLSTER'S backers are loud in their expressions of admiration of his nerve and pluck in fighting so long after he was virtually disabled, and think that if he could have saved his mealers intact, the result would have been different. GEORGE F. WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and a correspondent of the New-York *Clipper*, were present, and the sporting men of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore were well represented.

CONSULAR.

The President has recognized LEOPOLD SCHMIDT as Consul of SAXONY at New-York.

NO TAX ON CRUDE PETROLEUM.

The Senate passed the House bill to exempt crude petroleum from internal tax, without opposition. Mr. CONKLING gave some account of the panic and abandonment of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, on account of the reduction in the price of petroleum to a sum not sufficient to pay the expense of working the wells and getting the article ready for the market.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been absent several days on a visit to New-Hampshire, is expected here to-morrow, to resume his official duties.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.....TUESDAY, May 8.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD presented the memorial of the Medical Association of Baltimore, and others, asking Congress to take measures for the prevention of the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, with an additional section as an amendment, requesting the President to forward a copy of the resolution to the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not believe the attempted assassination of the Russian Emperor was the result of much of any kind of conspiracy, but the atrocious attempt with which he had followed it to its logical consequences, in committing civil and political rights upon the unarmed people.

Mr. RETTLETT moved to strike out of the resolution the words "by an enemy of emancipation." He would simply remark that there was no such information before the Senate. There was not a particle of evidence that the attempted assassin was an enemy of emancipation. If it was true the fact could be ascertained by inquiry from the Russian Minister. The statement he (Mr. SAULSBURY) had seen was that the assassin was made by a man in humble life, who did not own any earth. He had learned, also, that he was a monomaniac. He did not know anything about it, but he thought the Senate, before asserting such a thing, ought to get information on the subject.

The amendment of Mr. SAULSBURY was not agreed to.

The resolution, as amended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was passed.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States with an amendment, as a substitute, viz.:

The Senate resolution, introduced by Mr. RAMSAY, as amended by the Committee.

The substitute reads as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause to be established, by the officers under the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to adopt an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction into the ports of the United States of the Asiatic cholera, through its progress in any country where the same may be threatened, by the prevalence of said disease in countries having direct commercial intercourse with the United States.

SEC. 2. That he shall also enforce the establishment of sanitary cordons to prevent the spread of said disease from infected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 3. That said Secretaries are hereby authorized to use the means at their command to carry out the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to open a correspondence with the foreign Powers whose proximity to the United States will endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through the channels of commerce, to the end that they co-operate with this Government in such efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of said disease; provided, this resolution shall continue in force from its passage until the second Monday of December, A. D. 1866, and no longer.

Mr. CLARK objected to giving so much power to the Secretaries named. He thought the resolution ought to lie over a day or two for investigation.

Mr. CHANDLER said the resolution had been printed since the 6th of March, and if Mr. CLARK had not learned what it was, he was very slow to learn.

Mr. HARRIS said that the effect of the bill would be to bring on a collision between the State and Federal authorities. It was designed to supersede the State quarantine regulations established at New-York.

Mr. GRIMES did not think Congress justified in conferring such power as was contemplated in the bill, in the absence of the Secretary and Army. The bill, if passed, would be very apt to give the cholera to the Treasury of the United States. The people of Iowa, he said, were familiar with the cholera, and were not so much afraid of it as those who had never seen it.

Mr. COWAN said it was clearly established that cholera was an epidemic, and was not contagious in the sense that it could be kept out by legislation. It existed in the air.

The morning hour expired, and the pending subject went over.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the Legislative Appropriation Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from internal tax was received from the House, taken up on motion of Mr. COWAN, and passed.

THE FISH CULTURE EXPOSITION IN FRANCE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a supplemental message from the President, transmitting a letter from our Minister to France, in which he calls the attention of our Government to our representation in the Fish Raising and Water Culture Exposition at Arcbaon, France, to be held in July, 1866. Our Minister suggests that this Government should be represented, and recommends that some specimens of American fishing smacks should be sent. The correspondence was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the Senate reconsidered the vote refusing to grant the use of the Chambers to Mrs. C. C. FALLEN, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., for the delivery of a lecture on reconstruction.

The resolution granting the use of the Chamber was passed, with an amendment declaring that hereafter it shall not be granted for such purposes.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Post-office Appropriation bill, was taken up.

The pending motion was on Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment relative to appointments to office, the vote upon which was yesterday reconsidered.

The amendment being open to amendment, Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the last clause, requiring the cause and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. HOWARD called for the yeas and nays on this motion.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated that he had the other day said that he could vote for the amendment without the clause referred to. He had since come to the conclusion that he ought not to vote for it as an amendment to an appropriation bill unless it was so late in the session that there was no time left to perfect a bill. There was now ample time to consider a bill fully covering the subject. He did not deem it wise to put such a provision upon the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

The amendment of Mr. MORRILL was agreed to by yeas 23, nays 16—as follows:

Mr. HENDERSON asked Mr. TRUMBULL to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HOWARD said he should vote against the resolution for the reason stated by Mr. FESSENDEN.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to suggestions that the provisions of the resolution should be incorporated in the Appropriation Bill, said that in such case it could never be passed. It could never receive a majority, much less two-thirds, and it was very plain that, without a two-thirds vote it could never become a law. Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following substitute for the proposition now before the Senate, which was adopted:

That no person exercising or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform any duties of any office which, by law, is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation, receive any salary, fees or emoluments for services rendered by the President to fill a vacancy, occasioned by death, resignation or expiration of term during the recess of the Senate, or since the last adjournment of the Senate.

A protracted discussion took place on the above, in which Messrs. TRUMBULL, SUMNER, SPRAGUE, WILSON and DOOLITTLE participated. The arguments were mainly a repetition of those, pro and con, already printed. In the course of the discussion Mr. DOOLITTLE said the President had not removed from office for opinion sake. He had been an extremely liberal Chief Magistrate in this respect. He had removed only to make way for men who had served in the army.

Mr. HOWE asked if his colleague would give way to him while he read an extract from a newspaper.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had no confidence in the newspapers. He did not read them, nor believe them. Leisure they had so much abused his course, that he had ceased to read them. He would not yield to Mr. HOWE.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to a question from Mr. DOOLITTLE, said that in speaking of the Executive abuse of power, he had referred to the present President. He wished simply to say that during the last Summer and Autumn we were told that the President was making an experiment in inaugurating the rebel States. We were told that if it did not succeed it was in the power of Congress to remedy it. What was the fact now? Men were being turned out of office for believing that policy was not right, and the patronage of the Executive was being used to carry out that policy. The BLAIR'S were traveling through the country on a voyage of discovery, offering the kingdoms of this world for converts. When the case of Mr. BROOKTON was under discussion here, Mr. SCOVELL, of New-Jersey, came here and gave his promise that a man opposed to the President would be sent here. What do we find since? We hear of a letter written to an officer in New-Jersey by direction of the President, directing him to turn out a certain man and fill the vacancy, after consultation with Mr. SCOVELL. This Mr. SCOVELL was strutting about now as if he owned New-Jersey.

Mr. HOWE said no President was ever under greater obligations to the party that elected him than the present Executive. He was made the candidate of a party against which he had been opposed all his life, and ought, above all other Executives, to be tolerant of opinions differing from his own. When Tennessee cast her vote she was made a Republican State by fidelity and loyalty to the Union. He was sent to Nashville. He (the President) has been in the habit of saying that Nashville was a place of intolerant party. On that, then, was the party line, and a point of treason, and he was sent there. Was he sent by the President? No; he was sent by the party. He was sent there to Republicanize the State, and he did it. He came here and gave to Republican principles the vote of Tennessee. Was that done by the President? No; it was done by the party. Was he not then a Republican? Was he not a Republican when he was nominated for Vice-President? Was he not a Republican when he was elected? Was he not a Republican when he took the oath of office? Was he not a Republican when he issued his proclamation? Was he not a Republican when he issued his message? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Civil Rights bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Colorado bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Montana bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Idaho bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Nebraska bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Washington bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Dakotah bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Arizona bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the New-Mexico bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Utah bill? Was he not a Republican when he issued his veto of the Nevada

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 8, 1866.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	200	West. U. Tel.		62⅝
25,000 U. S. 6s-5-20s C.'67	102	100	do		62¾
$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'64	102	5	do		63
20,000 US.6s, 5-20s. R.'65.	102	200	do		62⅞
2,000 U. Sts. 5-20s. C.'65.	102	100	do	2d call	62
2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	96	200	Quick. Min. Co.		55¾
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96⅝	200	do		55¾
$5,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s.	102¾	200	Spruce Hill Coal		4¾
3d Ser.		300	do	2d call	4
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Houn-ty Loan.	103½	50	Mariposa Pf.		24
20,000 Tenn. 6s	60	31	do		24¾
1,000 do	90¾	100	do		24¾
1,000 do 2d call	90¾	25	Mil. & St. P.		80
2,000 do	90¾	100	do	2d call	79
10,000 do	90¾	100	Boston W. F. Co.		76
1,000 Virginia 6s	68	100	do 2d call		76¼
1,000 Missouri 6s	74	200	do		75¾
5,000 do	74½	200	New-York Cen.		92⅞
13,000 do	74¾	200	Erie H.		73¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s	58¾	100	do	2d call	73¾
46,000 O. & M. Cer.	24¾	150	N. Y. & N. H.		87
50,000 do	25¾	100	Harlem R.		31¾
582 N.Y. Cen.	92⅞	600	do	2d call	31¾
1,000 Erie 2d '79	93	200	do		31⅝
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	88	200	do	2d call	31⅝
8,000 Al. & T. H. 1st Pf.	93	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		77¾
8,000 C. & P. W. & F. 8s.	94	200	do		77¾
1,000 Ohi. & N. W. 1st.	87¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts.		91¾
1,000 C. St. W. & Sp. 1st	85	20	do		91¾
1,000 Ohi. & N. W. 1st.	100	100	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.		114
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	82	20	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.		114
18 Bd. of Commerce	119¾	600	Chic. & N. W.		29¾
5 Bk. of Commerce	119	200	do		29¾
100 Canton Co.	55¾	300	Chic. & N. W. P.		27¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	49	100	C. & N. W.		27¾
200 Spring M. Coal	45	100	do	2d call	27¾
100 do	45	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		77¾
200 do	45	100	Chic. & Alton		95¾
100 do	45	100	do		95¾
100 do	45	100	do	2d call	95¾
100 Mariposa Pref.	25	100	Chic. & R. I.		84
100 Mariposa Com.	13	200	do		84
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	49	100	C. & R. I.		84
200 Spring M. Coal	45	100	do		84
100 do	45	100	do		84
100 do	45	100	do		84
100 do

Brien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—8.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order number two hundred and eighty-six, report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. W. Morrill, Rector of St. Alvan's Church in Forty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, which is the amount of interest that has accrued thereon, to enable him to pay an assessment of said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman McBrien—1.

Alderman Van Voorhis called up General Order number three hundred and nineteen, being resolution of Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the actual opening of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-streets, take place immediately.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, O'Brien—2.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number three hundred and nine, being preamble, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the late city surveyor, and Commissioners' Associate, of the Law Department as have been engaged in assisting him in closing up its business with the City Government at the same rate of compensation as was previously received by them, and that said warrant be charged to the Assessment Fund, to and including the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The officers who are to be paid as provided by this resolution are as follows:

Thomas I. A. Boole, late City Inspector.

C. S. Rosenberry, late Chief Clerk.

C. W. Chanfrau, late First Assistant Clerk.

Wm. H. Brown, late Assistant Messenger.

L. H. Boole, late Sanitary Superintendent.

Thomas H. Wainwright, late First Clerk Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

Edward D. Simonis, late Second Clerk Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

Wm. P. Hall, late Pay-roll Clerk.

Wm. Henning, late Messenger.

Wm. M. Brown, late Assistant Messenger.

Francis Warren, late Assistant Messenger.

The amount to be paid the above-mentioned persons in pursuance of this resolution, shall be paid out of and charged to such appropriation as the Comptroller shall deem proper.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by adding the name of "Patrick W. Dougherty, Burial Permit Clerk."

Which was lost, on the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Reilly, The President, Loew, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis—10.

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Negative—Aldermen Shannon, O'Brien—2.

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Which was lost, on the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Reilly, The President, Loew, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis—10.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The special order of business, being General Order number three hundred and eleven, an ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, was taken up.

Alderman Ely moved that the items of appropriation be read by title and amount, and where no objection being made, they be carried.

Which was passed over.

The ordinance was then read.

Bridge over Broadway, fifteen thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the entire item.

Which was lost.

Board of Health, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the entire item.

Which was lost.

Cleaning streets under contract, five hundred and one thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Reilly moved to amend by reducing the above amount to four hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was lost on a division as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Shannon, Gedney, Reilly, O'Brien—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, The President, Loew, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—9.

Cleaning streets, (under Board of Health,) six thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the above item.

Which was carried.

Excess of Market Commission Eighteenth Ward, eight thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the item.

Which was carried.

Fire Department twenty thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the item.

Which was lost.

Judgments, one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the item.

Which was carried.

Inebriate Asylum, one hundred thousand dollars.

Alderman Reilly moved to strike out the entire sum of one hundred thousand dollars and insert the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, twelve thousand dollars.

Alderman Norton moved to strike out the above item.

Which was carried.

Legal expenses, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Alderman Norton moved to strike out the above item, excepting the item of four thousand eight hundred dollars R. Platt.

Which was lost.

Alderman Reilly moved to amend by striking out the sum of fifteen thousand three hundred dollars, and inserting the sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman Norton moved to strike out the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars in the above item, for legal expenses of J. E. Develin.

Which was lost.

Alderman Nor.on moved to reconsider the action on the foregoing item.

Which was carried.

He then moved to strike out the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, for legal expenses.

Which was lost upon a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Byrne—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Shannon, Reilly, The President, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—9.

Monument in Greenwood Cemetery, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the above item.

Which was lost.

Public drinking hydrants and urinals, seventy thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the above item.

Which was lost.

Special appropriation by the Legislature of fifty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by striking out the sum of twenty-six thousand one hundred and three dollars and thirty-nine cents—claim of John B. Frisk.

Alderman McGinnis moved as an amendment to strike out the entire item.

Which was carried on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Reilly, Brice—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Loew, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—3.

Seventy-Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Alderman Shannon moved to strike out the above item

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE, with the following eminent artistes: Mme. Noel Guidi, Mme. Cash Pollini, Sig. Musiani, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Barili. Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at ½ o'clock, CORNIE SOGGARS. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Bnoh. Mr. C. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. W. Collier, Burnett, Holmes, Ralton, Daniels, Peakes, Rosalie, Harry, Lewis, Neal, Ward, Misses Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Rose Eytinge, George Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, and MEDEA. Cast including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, DER FREISCHUTZ; or, THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET. THE CHARCOAL MAN, and THE ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVELKIN; founded on the great work of "Nalls, The Companions of the Chain."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock; CLAUDE MARCEL; OR, THE THIEF DOCTOR'S TERRIBLE TENANT. DEMAREL, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at ½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, RURAL DARKIES, and MAZEPPA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, MOCKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

EBBITT HALL,
No. 55 West 33d-st.
THIS EVENING, March 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLE.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House joint resolution in relation to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia was passed. Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretaries of War and the Navy to unite in establishing a uniform system of quarantine in the ports of the United States. The expiration of the morning hour postponed further consideration until to-day. The joint resolution to exclude crude petroleum from the internal tax was taken up and passed. Consideration of the Post-office Appropriation Bill was resumed, the pending motion being on Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment relative to appointments to office. Mr. TRUMBULL offered a substitute for the above amendment, which was discussed by several members, but no action was reached.

In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The debate was opened by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in support of the joint resolution, and continued by several other members. At the evening session the Tax Bill was taken up. The first section, imposing a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of the 26th ult. contains a letter from a Salt Lake correspondent, in which is denied the recent sensation stories of murders and outrages in Utah. The reported killing of eight men in Salt Lake, and ordering all the Gentiles to quit the country, is pronounced false. A number of Gentile merchants, bankers, &c., in Utah, together with several army officers, Hon. F. H. HEAD, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and other gentlemen, joined in a telegram to Gen. SHERMAN, corroborating BRIGHAM YOUNG's statement that there was no danger to any one in Utah.

Major-Gen. HOWARD has just received a very favorable report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia, from the Inspector-General of the State, in which he says that the freedmen's schools are well attended, and that the prejudice existing between the two races appears to be diminishing. The sanitary condition of the colored people throughout the State is very good. All the hospitals under the auspices of the Bureau have been abolished.

A negro living near Louisville, Ky., having committed a rape on a little girl, was seized last week by the citizens, and preparations made to hang him. While these were in progress the father of the child came running up, revolver in hand, and forcing his way through the crowd, attempted to shoot the negro, but in the confusion the latter turned and ran for his life. But the crowd started after him, opening a fire from a dozen revolvers on him, and he was soon shot dead.

JOHN A. INNIS, a well-known citizen of Salem, Mass., and a prominent worker in the Anti-slavery cause, died on Sunday last. He was a native of Boston. At one time he was imprisoned in Baltimore under suspicion of being engaged in running away slaves, when he had gone to that vicinity to procure a free colored boy, whose mother had become a resident of Salem. He also served on board a privateer during the war of 1812-15.

On the 1st instant, at Leavenworth, Kansas, a policeman, in attempting to make an arrest, was mortally wounded and soon died. The murderer was seized by the crowd and hung in rear of the jail. The *Journal* regrets that the people of Leavenworth felt it to be their duty to thus trample upon the laws and inflict summary punishment upon the cowardly criminal.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index*, referring to the recent decoration of the graves of soldiers near that city, says: "We are glad to see that no distinction was made between our own dead and about forty Federal soldiers, who slept their last sleep by them. It proved the exalted, unselfish tone of the female character, Confederate and Federal—once enemies, now friends—receiving this tribute of respect."

The Presbyterian General Assemblies of both old and new school will convene at St. Louis on the 17th inst. One thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance. Mississippi packet companies, and several main railroad lines have agreed to convey the delegates at half fare. A religious convention, called by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, will meet at St. Louis at the same time.

A dispatch from Nashville says that on the 24th inst. a mob broke into and sacked a building occupied by the Freedmen's Bureau, at Meridian, Miss., and then set fire to and burned the building. It is also stated that on the 26th ult. the General Agent of the Bureau, at Grenada, Miss., was coolly murdered. Gen. J. S. WOOD, commanding that department, is making vigorous efforts to ferret out the perpetrators.

The Peekskill *Democrat* states that a barn filled with hay was burned down on Sunday night, the 29th ult., upon the farm of Mr. JAMES D. SHERWOOD, near that village. On the previous night the residence of Mr. GEORGE SHERWOOD, brother to JAMES D. SHERWOOD, of Putnam Valley, N. Y., was burned down, and all its contents destroyed.

GERRITT SMITH brought a suit against the Rome and Oswego Railroad, claiming $60,000 for damages done to his property. The case was submitted to the arbitration of Hon. JAMES PLATT, Hon. WILLIAM F. ALLEN and Messrs. J. MCWHORTER, O. H. HASTINGS and G. MALLISON. The Referee awarded Mr. SMITH $9,500.

An Augusta (Ga.) paper states that a party in this City purchased, over a year ago, three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, for which they paid some $1 80 per pound. That cotton was kept until lately, when it was sold at thirty-seven cents per pound, inflicting on the owners the terrible loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The stables of the St. Louis Fifth-street Railroad were burned on Saturday last. There were one hundred and seventy head of horses and mules in the stables, only thirty of which were rescued. Sixteen cars and all the harness and forage were also burned.

GOV. ORR, of South Carolina, has expressed his opinion regarding the teaching of freed people. He believes it is good for them and good for the State. He says the teachers shall be protected in their duties, and that the prejudice against them and their occupation is disappearing.

The new revenue cutter, *William Pitt Fessenden* is almost ready for delivery to the Government, and lies at Cleveland, subject to the orders of the Naval Department. The *Fessenden* is armed with one 30-pounder Parrott and two 24-pounder brass Dahlgren howitzers.

The Herkimer County Court has found a bill of indictment against five persons for the murder of JOHN L. CAMPBELL, at Frankfort Hill in February last. On the trial they pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a resolution by 45 to 11, declaring that JEFF. DAVIS and other leading rebels have forfeited their lives, ought to suffer death and be held infamous forever.

A prisoner at Rochester, confined under the charge of murder, was shot on Tuesday night while attempting to make his escape from the jail. He died in two hours.

The Detroit *Tribune*, after a thorough investigation of the condition of wheat in that State, is compelled to conclude that the aggregate crop for 1866 will fall below the average yield of past seasons.

GOV. PEIRPOINT has appointed Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES, of Charlottesville, Va., to the place in the Court of Appeals made vacant by the death of the lamented Judge THOMPSON.

Ex-President PIERCE was confirmed a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by Bishop CHASE, at Concord, N. H., on Sunday.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, a communication was received, through Dr. SWINBURNE, from the Norfolk Board of Health, inquiring whether we have cholera, and whether, also, the rumor is well founded that the Board has prohibited the introduction here of vegetables from Norfolk. The Board instructed President SCHULTZ to reply that cholera is not prevalent here, and that there has been no legislation concerning the introduction of fresh vegetables from Southern ports. Notice was given the Board that Judge BARNARD has granted an injunction restraining the Board from further action against the sidewalk stands at Washington Market. Report was made against like stands at Fulton Market, and it was ordered that they be cleared away. Street Commissioner CORNELL appeared and protested against the use of the barracks at the Five Points for hospital purposes.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday, granted nine hundred licenses, making precisely two thousand since the beginning of operations. One hundred and forty-seven of these are for Brooklyn venders. Treasurer MANIERRE had received, at the close of yesterday, $43,500. The Committee on Applications for License heard, yesterday morning, those venders in the Eighth and Ninth Wards whom Capts. MILLS, DICKSON and SEBRING had been unable to recommend. Col. BARTRAM has received about 3,500 indorsed applications for licenses.

Several of the Civil Courts were compelled to adjourn again yesterday without doing any business, on account of the non-attendance of jurors. About fifty were fined $25 each for not answering to their names in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by Justice INGRAHAM. Nearly the same number were fined in Circuit, Part II., held by Justice MULLEN, and in the Circuit, Part III., the non-attendant jurors—a large number—were fined $25 each for yesterday, and Presiding Justice FOSTER made some very severe strictures on the officials whose business it is to enforce the law in its details relating to the jurors of this City.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the Board of Coroners, at their office No. 4 Centre-street—the President, ROBERT GARDEN, Esq., in the chair—the death of Coroner EDWARD COLLIN was officially announced by Coroner GOVER. Resolutions of respect to his memory were passed, and Gov. PEIRPOINT was requested not to fill the vacancy occasioned by his decease, as the other Coroners wish to divide the work between them and devote the fees to their late associate's distressed family.

The annual meeting of the New-York Mercantile Library Association was held last evening at Clinton Hall. The usual reports were read, disclosing a past year of great activity and prosperity. On the question of adopting the annual report of the retiring Board, a violent opposition arose, seeking to omit what referred to the new act of incorporation signed yesterday by Gov. FENTON, and after a hot debate, the meeting adjourned for two weeks, without coming to any conclusion.

No settlement of the ship-builders' strike has yet been made. Yesterday, thirty of the men went to work in one of the ship-yards under the old ten-hour system, but were driven off by a mob of three hundred strikers. Two of the men were severely beaten. No arrests were made. A mass meeting of the strikers will be held at Clinton Hall this evening. Nearly ten thousand men are now out of employment by reason of this strike.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following commitments were made: JOHN GARDNER and CHRISTOPHER LOUNGY, on a charge of shop-lifting; JOHN O'CONNELL and MARGARET BROWN, on a charge of grand larceny; JACOB PALMER, on a charge of keeping a lottery office; JOHN ROLM was held to bail in the sum of $500 on a charge of violating the Excise Law, in keeping open after midnight.

A serious shooting affray occurred on Monday evening in Church-street between two colored men named JOHN FERRELL and ALONZO PRIER, and the former received two serious wounds. The affray originated in jealousy.

The anniversary exercises of the American Missionary Association were held at the Cooper Institute, yesterday. LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., in the chair. Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE read a statement on behalf of the Executive Committee, and interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered by Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WILLIAM SMITH, who was to have been tried for grand larceny from the person, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, had the temerity to leave the side of his guardian, Capt. BYRNES, depart from Court, and to cause the said BYRNES to go about asking whether anybody had seen SMITH.

Six more cholera cases and three more deaths were reported yesterday at Lower Quarantine. The *Shedaker*'s passengers being all well, and having been quarantined twenty-two days since the last case of cholera occurred among them, are probably to be permitted to come up to the City to-day.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday confirmed the Tax Levy, with the exception of a few items, which were stricken out. Resolutions were adopted giving the care of the public pounds to the Mayor's Department, and of the Corporation Yard to the Street Commissioner. Adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday received the Tax Levy from the other Board and laid it over. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Health to establish free public baths. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Eleven cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Two prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each.

United States Commissioner STILWELL, yesterday, committed JOHN BROWN alias BARKER for trial, on a charge of passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes.

Mr. THOMAS CONROY, of West Twenty-first-street, died yesterday morning from injuries received by a fall from the roof of a Broadway stage.

The anniversary of the Howard Mission was held at the Academy of Music, and was in all respects a success.

Exchange on London advanced yesterday to 109¾ and gold to 139¼ @ ¾ cent. Money easy. Government securities in steady demand. The railway speculation is dull, and with some few exceptions lower than on Monday.

There was increased activity in breadstuffs yesterday. Flour, wheat and rye were dearer. Provisions were in less demand. Pork closed decidedly lower. Groceries, cotton and tallow were quiet and rather heavy. Freights were dull.

Trade is dull and prices down again at the cattle market. The arrivals of beef cattle for the week are heavy, numbering 6,841, against 5,369 the previous week. The prices for the different grades of beef ranged about ¼c.@1c. below last week's quotations. With the exception of one or two extras, the highest price was 17c. ℔ lb., net, and 12c. for the poorest. Had the weather been unpleasant, no doubt beef would have been 2c. or more ℔ lb. lower than it was. The receipts of milch cows number 88, against 81 last week. The demand is fair for good milkers and prices improving. The sales made the week past ranged from $55@$110 ℔ head. The number of veal calves received is 1,872, against 2,199 the previous week. The demand is moderate and prices firm for good calves, but indifferent for young and immature veals. Those sold ranged from 7c.@10c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep are in moderate request, with prices a trifle lower than they were last week. The arrivals number 14,339, against 11,636 last week. Wooled sheep sold for 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight, and sheared 7c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. The receipts of live hogs are not sufficient to meet the demand, numbering 7,693, against 9,080 for the preceding week. Prime heavy Western sold at the close of the market for 11c.@11¼c. alive and 13¾c. dressed. Figs, 14c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Excise Law—How Best to Make it Effective.

By the very depth of our appreciation of a valuable public measure do we desire the exercise of judgment and discretion in its enforcement. Especially is this essential in the case of laws which are antagonistic with long-established customs; which run counter to popular sentiments; which contravene what are by many considered as social rights and privileges, and which are regarded as intrinsically unjust by any respectable portion of the community. It is most essential, of all times, at that time when the law is yet new, and before the community, as a mass, have become familiar with its design, its scope, and its bearings. We have seen too many instances of laws which were in themselves excellent, and which were calculated to ultimately effect most desirable ends, being quickly practically nullified, or having their repeal assured, by the obnoxious, impertinent, or unduly rigid manner in which their enforcement was attempted. The enemies of a really good law could probably, in a country like this, more easily than in any other way, secure its repeal by securing its enforcement through methods obnoxious to popular sentiment, to common habit or to tradition. And if what has been said be true of even a fair interpretation of such laws, it is doubly dangerous *to stretch them*, to give them doubtful applications, or to make them cover cases which they do not necessarily cover. When the wisest of men said, "Be not righteous overmuch," he set forth a rule of especial value in the legal application of moral principles to a world which is not yet entirely moral.

The Excise law is calculated to be of immense benefit to the City. In preventing the indiscriminate sale of liquors, and restricting the temptations to drunkenness, it will unquestionably diminish the awful volume of crime around us; in excluding women from engaging as principals in the liquor traffic, and in excluding saloon girls from serving out liquor after midnight, (and, we may ask in passing, is it not a shocking thing that it should be necessary to pass *laws* to correct the sex in such matters?)—it closes a fruitful source of social corruption; in a hundred ways, one or other of which we have had occasion to illustrate daily, it has legitimate applications and bearings which are of unmixed benefit to the community, and which are objected to only by those whose pecuniary interests are damaged, or by those whose approval of any good law could not be obtained, even if it were thought worth while to seek it. Even in the few days in which we have had the law enforced, there has already been a decrease in the ordinary number of daily arrests for drunkenness, and we have not a shadow of doubt that in the course of a month, or of six months, the Police returns will show a very perceptible diminution in the crimes that arise from drunkenness and the indiscriminate traffic in liquors. These, as we all know, constitute a vast majority of our criminal cases of all grades, from murder to assault and battery; and every good citizen will welcome and sustain any feasible law or measure that is likely to result in their permanent decrease.

But we have already seen how it is possible to stretch this law, and to give it applications which are really obnoxious to large bodies of respectable citizens, and cause great inconveniences to important portions of a population constituted like that of New-York. Its application, for example, to restaurants and dining saloons, has been particularly offensive. We took occasion lately to show what a large proportion of people in New-York have come, within the past ten or twelve years, to live (that is, to find the means of sustaining life) exclusively in places of this character; and it is but natural they should feel chagrined over a Police regulation, which prohibits their enjoyment of their accustomed beef and beer, their sour krout and lager, at their ordinary places of refreshment, at any time they may happen to need or desire them. We mention but this obnoxious application of the law, because we are enabled to say in relation to it that a sensible modification has already been made, in an order to the Police issued by Superintendent KENNEDY.

In the interest of the Excise law, and of society, and of public morals, we desire that the spirit and the wisdom which dictated the issuing of this notification should be applied to the law in all its bearings. In this way we may be able to secure the permanence and effectiveness, upon fundamental points, of a measure which is too valuable, on the whole, to be defeated by narrow-mindedness and presumptive inflexibility.

The Final Report of the Eighth Census.

The progress of statistical science in this country must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. To this result the Census Bureau has been the chief contributor. The portly volume just issued by that Bureau compares favorably with any which has been produced by any Government or individual, whether as respects its amplitude of material, or the care with which that material has been arranged. The publication is also very apropos to the present time, when not only the political, but the social and commercial, relations of America are being reorganized as rapidly as the *impedimenta* raised by the war can be cleared away.

It was important that the actual condition of property in 1860 should be recorded, and not less so that the various circumstances affecting human life and its duration should be investigated. The enumeration of the people has been, even from remote antiquity, a mark of their civilization. It marks the degree of care exercised by a nation toward those who dwell within it. To note the birth of a human being is to say that a life is a trust committed to the care of society, and to mark the causes by which that life was lost is a pledge that those causes shall be removed so far as possible. An investigation of the various interests and occupations of the people, and of what may facilitate or impede them, presupposes a paternal feeling on the part of the governing power. And the faithfulness with which those investigations are made are the test of how much real humanity orders and executes the work.

The first point which strikes the reader who opens this report is the vast amount of information which it contains. The second is that there is no index by which it can be readily used. We would suggest that this deficiency be supplied, and that copies of a table of contents be distributed as soon as practicable. We will endeavor to give an idea of what the contents are without this useful accessory.

In the first place there is a well-digested history of popular enumerations from the earliest times. The portion devoted to the United States is especially valuable, and the more so that it contains observations upon the influence of various circumstances, of climate, soil, industries, &c., upon the human family—in fact, the essay constitutes an historical and scientific document of considerable value. The mortality of the United States and its causes is, however, perhaps, the chief in value of the contents of this report. The statistics on this topic were gathered by 4,414 marshals from the houses of families over the whole country. The causes of death which are noted are one hundred and thirty-eight in number, including thirty-eight external or violent causes. It is to be remarked in this connection that the local authorities in various States reported only such deaths as they happened to hear of; but in this respect there is a great improvement since 1850. Still the actual rate of mortality in all localities and from all causes is yet to be ascertained. Probably this result will never be reached until a general registration act, similar to the English, for instance, is passed. One of the most interesting developments indicated in the book is the progress toward the simplification of the titles of diseases. In the original English returns there were 1,195 such titles—now they are reduced to 114. With us there were collected in 1846 no less than 1,147 such, and these have been reduced by scientific classification to a uniform nosology. It is easy to see how medical science is rendered simple and popular by this process.

The area of the United States has been divided into nine districts, according to their climate and climactric character. This opens up a wide field of inquiry upon the influences which those conditions exert upon health and longevity. We find very considerable differences in mortality among these districts; for instance, the decade experienced 1,667 deaths in 10,000 persons under 5 years of age in the first district, and which includes the New-England States; and 4,767 out of the same number in the seventh district, or South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. The causes of these deaths are given under the tables apportioned to these districts. It is impossible, within the space of a single article, to pursue this topic further, and we have only room to add that every circumstance by which it can be illustrated, such as percentage, occupation and education, is fully set forth.

The department allotted to miscellaneous statistics covers a very wide range—Banks and Insurance; the Press; Railroads, Canals and Rivers; Families and free population; Religion; Education; Libraries; Schools, Colleges, &c. The information upon the true value of real estate and personal property and its growth is of great consequence. In 1850 and 1860 they amounted respectively to $7,135,780,228 and $16,159,616,068, showing an increase in ten years of $8,995,481 or 126.45 per cent. Of the States New York stands first as regards this increase, and Kansas last. But we must leave this report for the present, for the amount of material which it offers for consideration is too great for even a far more extended notice than we can now give to it.

THE CANADA PARLIAMENT.—The Parliament of Canada is summoned by Lord MONK to meet for the dispatch of business on the 8th of June. The main business before it will be the question of a Confederation of all the Provinces, and the introduction of various measures to meet the changed condition of their commercial relations with the United States. Among these measures, it is said, will be one or more looking to the opening up of free trade in certain commodities between British America and the West Indies, British Guiana and possibly Brazil. Subsidies for a steamship line connecting Halifax with various West Indian ports are also to be proposed. And if such work as this should engage the attention of the Parliament about to assemble, it will certainly be much more honorably occupied than any Provincial Legislature has been for a number of years past. In providing for their material prosperity, the Provincials will do far better than in reviving their old faction fights, and changing their Government every six months.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.—We suppose the proposition to establish a uniform national system of Quarantine, in cases of danger from pestilence, will be acted upon favorably by Congress. No other or narrower system of Quarantine is worth much. What, for example, is the benefit of our enforcing rigid Quarantine laws in the harbor of New-York, if Boston, or Portland, or Philadelphia, should have no such laws, or should fail to properly enforce them? What value have Quarantine laws in Charleston if Savannah has none? What value in New-Orleans if Mobile has none? Yet, as long as the subject is under the exclusive control of the States we shall have irregularities of this kind; for it is a subject upon which Legislatures, no more than the medical profession, have ever been able to agree. Our system of Quarantine should be capable of uniform and cotemporary extension from Galveston to Eastport—though it may not be necessary, even in all times of peril, for the authorities to enforce it along the whole line. A yellow-fever Quarantine, for example, would not extend along the entire Northern line, and in other cases a local Quarantine might be all that was required. But, in any event, the subject should be in the control of an authority with powers coextensive with the nation.

BRIDGES OVER STREETS.—Where are the "light and elegant structures" which it was understood were to span the more dangerous crossings in the streets? There is really a necessity for them. If a number were erected the services might be saved of many of the squad whose duty it is to protect pedestrians. The gentlemanly officers who at present save the lives of scores of persons every day are deservedly popular, but a few bridges would relieve them for new duties, in which they would be almost as highly appreciated.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given with an almost new cast. Mme. NOEL GUIDI is the *Leonora*, Mme. CASH-POLLINI the *Azucena*, (both *debutantes*,) and Signor MUSIANI the *Manrico*. The gentleman last named is still in the remembrance of the public. He has a firm, good voice, and will be rewelcomed by his friends with warmth and pleasure.

ALBANY POLITICS.

A Sharp Contest for Supremacy in the County General Committee—Conservative Triumphs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 8.

There was a sharp contest among the Republican delegates to the General Committee of this county to-night for the organization. WILLIAM G. WEED, Esq., was chosen President. This is claimed as a Johnson and Seward victory.

LOUISIANA.

The Jackson Railroad—A Tornado—Discouraging Condition of the Cotton Plantations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and W. ADAMS have gone to Europe to negotiate Jackson Railroad bonds. President JOHNSON has modified their paroles so that they can go and return.

A tornado, accompanied by hail, has passed over Louisiana and Arkansas, destroying crops.

The cotton seed replanted is all bad, and planters are in despair.

Cotton is depressed; sales 400 bales low middling at 32c.@34c.; receipts for four days, 3,498 bales against 6,078 last week; exports, 2,963; stock, 157,319.

Flour has advanced 50c. Corn 7½c. lower. Pork, $31 75@$32. Lard, 21¾c. Sterling Exchange, 159. Gold, 129.

MISSOURI.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies—Health of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 8.

In addition to the religious convention called by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, which will meet here on the 17th instant, the Presbyterian General Assemblies, of both the Old and the New School, will convene here on the 17th inst. One thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance. Ample provision has been made for all that come. All the railroads in the State, two or three Mississippi packet companies, and several of the main railroad lines to the East, have all agreed to convey the delegates at half fare.

The health and sanitary condition of the city was never better than at the present time.

VIRGINIA.

United States Circuit Court in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 8.

The United States Court opened in Norfolk this morning. Judge UNDERWOOD charged the jury, dwelling on the necessity of bringing the leaders of the late rebellion to trial, and holding them accountable for inciting and continuing the same. He expressed the opinion that disloyal papers should not be interfered with by the civil or military authorities.

GEORGIA.

Opening of a United States Court in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 8.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia opened to-day, Judge ERSKINE presiding, and subsequently adjourned until Thursday next, when the constitutionality of the test oath will be argued.

Among the leading representatives of the Georgia bar present was Ex-Gov. BROWN.

The Murder of John L. Campbell—Five Men Indicted.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Tuesday, May 8.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in session in this place, Judge BACON presiding, a bill of indictment was found this morning against ASA FULLER, HIRL DAVIS, IRVING VANCE, CHAS. VANCE and THOS. DUTCHER for murder. The indictment charges them with killing JOHN L. CAMPBELL, at Frankfort Hill, on the 9th of February last. The young men were arraigned and plead not guilty. FULLER, one of the prisoners, and charged in the indictment as the leading participator, had his right arm off at the time of the alleged murder, about five inches from the shoulder, and the left arm off above the wrist. They were all jointly indicted. It is expected that the trial will commence next Monday.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Tuesday, May 8:

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the prisoners ASA FULLER, HIRL DAVIS, IRVING VANCE, CHARLES VANCE and WM. DUTCHER, indicted for the murder of JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of Frankfort Hill, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each in the State Prison at Auburn.

Religious Conventions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 8.

In addition to the religious convention called by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, which will meet here on the 16th inst., the Presbyterian General Assembly, both Old and New School, will convene here on the 17th. Over a thousand delegates are expected to be present, for whose accommodation ample provision has been made. All the railroads in the State, two or three Mississippi packet companies, several main railroad lines to the East, have agreed to convey delegates at half fare. The health and sanitary condition of the city were never better.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 8.

A fire occurred this evening on Fourth and Commerce streets, in the stores of JOHN COCHRANE and GEORGE H. HEMPHILL. COCHRANE had a stock worth from $50,000 to $75,000, which was mostly damaged by water, and is insured in Hartford, Boston and New-York offices.

Sheep-Breeders' Exhibition.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 8.

There was a large attendance at the Sheep-breeders' and Wool-growers' Exhibition, which commenced at the County Fair grounds to-day. The weather is fine and the display of sheep good. It will undoubtedly be the largest sheep exhibition ever held in the United States.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 8.

The buildings Nos. 258, 260 and 262 South Water-street, were destroyed by fire last night. The principal losers are MCCORMICK & CALLENDER, oils, paints, &c., $100,000; SAMUEL NICKERSON and WALKER S. GURNEE, owners of the buildings, $70,000. The insurance will cover the losses.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, May 8.

The body of an unknown man about thirty-five years of age was found on the beach at Bay Ridge, dressed in a black coat and vest, blue flannel undershirt, red flannel drawers, white overshirt, and calf-skin boots. An inquest was held by W. E. BENNETT Justice of the Peace.

A Prisoner Shot.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday May 8.

A prisoner in the County Jail named HAYES, confined for passing counterfeit money in Corning, and who was also under an indictment for murder, was shot by the turnkey while attempting to escape with another prisoner named CROWLEY last night. HAYES died in two hours after being shot.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, May 8.

The Senatorial contest is most spirited. The friends of FERRY and BUCKINGHAM claim to have a majority of the Legislature in the aggregate, but it is doubtful if they can unite their forces so as to defeat FOSTER. The caucus is called for to-morrow night.

Detention of the Mails.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 8.

The Southern mail made up in New-York and sent from there to Albany, last evening, has not reached here, and the telegrams to points east and west have failed to gain any trace of it.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *China* arrived at this port at 3:30 P. M., from Liverpool *via* Halifax. Her mails left by the night train, and are due in New-York at 5 A. M. Wednesday.

Arrival of the Steamships Palmyra and Pennsylvanian.

The steamships *Palmyra* and *Pennsylvanian*, with European dates to April 26, arrived at this port yesterday. News anticipated.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Judge Barnard Enjoins the Board—Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics—The Passengers at Lower Quarantine—The Five Points Pugnacious—Brooklyn Arraigns the Board.

All the members of the Board attended the meeting yesterday. After the reading of the minutes Attorney BLISS said that he had received from Judge BARNARD an absolute injunction, addressed to the Commissioners severally, forbidding further movements against the stands which encumber the sidewalks of Vesey, Fulton and West streets, surrounding Washington Market. The injunction was sued out by Comptroller BROADMAN and others, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Health Commissioners are to be heard at the pleasure of the Court. Col. BLISS thought it possible to obtain a hearing on the third Monday in May; but he would not speak with any degree of confidence on this point. The time which had been granted the Washington Market sidewalk tradesmen for removal would expire on Wednesday, (to-day) but it remained for the Board to determine what might be the proper course to pursue. The Board received tidings of Judge BARNARD's injunction in silence, and passed it over without action.

Attorney BLISS presented a voluminous report against the sheds attached to Fulton Market, and covering the sidewalks of Fulton, Beekman, and South streets, and the order for their removal was ordered to be entered. The Attorney to the Board further reported that certain sunken lots near Kent, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues and Kent-street, in Brooklyn, are a nuisance, and that the Common Council of Brooklyn has resolved to apply the remedy at the Board's suggestion, and he introduced a resolution, which the Board adopted, declaring the filling of the lots necessary to the preservation of life and health.

Col. BLISS reported that 8,605 orders for the abatement of nuisances had been served by the officers of the Board.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

Superintendent DALTON transmitted a letter covering the weekly report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics. The Doctor says:

"The number of deaths in the City of New-York during the week ending April 5, was 441. Upon the population of the City, as given in the last census, this amount is equivalent to an annual death rate of 31 56-100 to the thousand, or nearly one in a thousand less than the previous week, or a saving of about five lives in the year. The diminution of mortality during the last week was almost wholly in those classes of *foul-air disease*: that most certainly and quickly show the life-saving effect of civic cleanliness and domestic care. The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, as well as deaths from old age and senile diseases, were much greater than in the two previous weeks. So far as we have been able to discover, no class of the diseases reported as causing death has exhibited the presence of an epidemic influence, except in the occurrence of the two cases of spasmodic cholera that have already been fully reported upon. The increase of mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs, not remarkable, is worthy of notice as having occurred in connection with imp rtant atmospheric changes.

By referring to our meteorological record for the past two weeks it will be noticed that there have been sudden and wide ranges of temperature; that the atmosphere has been remarkably dry; that the barometer has marked an unusually light atmospheric pressure, the mean rate being that of 29 47-100 inches of mercury week before last, and 29 63-100 last week.

The general

of Coroner COLLIN may be extended to his disconsolate family until his successor be elected by the people. Carried. It was further moved that a copy of the preamble and resolutions of Coroner GOVER be engrossed and transmitted to the sorrowing family, and printed in the daily papers, and that the Coroners attend in a body the funeral of the deceased. After which the Board adjourned.

Metropolitan Board of Excise.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday afternoon, Commissioner ACTON, from the Committee on Applications, presented nine hundred petitions upon which favorable report had been made, and the Board voted to grant license to the entire nine hundred, making, in all, precisely two thousand persons licensed. Of the number, one hundred and forty-seven are keepers of dram-shops in Brooklyn.

Judge BOSWORTH, to whom had been referred the query whether the Board may legally grant more than one license to one person, reported that after having examined the license laws as far back as 1709, he had reached the conclusion that the Board may grant any person as many license papers as he may desire to pay for; and on this report the Board took up several papers that were tabled at the last meeting, and granted license to the applicants.

Commissioner MANIERRE reported that he needed a safe for the temporary keeping of the $43,520 which he has received for license papers thus far.

Counselor TRACY reported that he had been unable to get the laws touching the dispute between the Metropolitan Board of Excise and the Trustees of the Town of New-Brighton.

No further business offering, the Board adjourned to 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the upper floors of the five-story building No. 126 Broadway. The flames gained good headway before the arrival of the firemen; but they went to work with so good a will that the flames were checked before they had extended below the fourth floor. The third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by ALFRED REYNOLDS, dealer in hats and caps. Loss by fire and water estimated at $10,000. Probably insured. The second floor is occupied by DENISON & Co., manufacturers of cloth labels and tags. Loss on stock and fixtures by water about $3,000. The first floor is occupied by H. B. HUBBELL, patent safe agent. Loss by water $1,000. The basement is occupied by J. ECK & STEVENS, barbers. Damage to fixtures $500. Insured. The building belongs to J. E. ANDREW, and is damaged to the extent of about $5,000. Covered by insurance.

REMOVAL OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.—The evening Italian school has been removed from the House of Industry, Five Points, to No. 110 Centre-street, Southwest corner of Franklin-street, first floor, up stairs, a location very convenient to visitors, as the Fourth-avenue and Bleecker-street cars run by the door. The numerous friends and patrons of this flourishing institution will be glad to learn that it is contemplated to hold also day sessions. When we consider the great good accomplished by this school and the extraordinary success, both in point of attendance and training, we cannot help wondering what would have been the lot of so many poor Italian children, had not the Children's Aid Society come to their aid.

FIRE IN CLINTON-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the attic story of a row of frame buildings, corner of Rivington and Clinton streets, owned by Mr. REED. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the buildings were destroyed. Damage to buildings $2,500; no insurance. JACOB BEEL, P. MADDEREN, JAS. FRENCH and ANTHONY HASS, suffered considerable loss by water.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. WHITMAN.—On the last trip of the steamer *Monterey* to this port from New-Orleans, Capt. STEPHEN WHITMAN, her well-known commander, was presented by the cabin passengers with a splendid set of silver, accompanied by a most flattering address, to which the Captain replied in suitable terms.

CORRECTION.—We are desired by the friends of Lieut.-Col. LLOYD to state that he was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday last, and not in Greenwood as originally reported. There is some talk of raising a regimental monument on the spot, but at present the body rests in the family ground.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS HOME.—Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD'S picture—"Sealers Crushed by Icebergs"—will be on exhibition on Friday next at MINER & SOMERVILLE'S gallery in Broadway, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans Home.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON will give practical illustrations of the power of nitrous oxyde gas as an anæsthetic at Cooper Institute this afternoon. The admission to the lecture-room will be free. Ladies only are invited to attend.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A STAGE.—Yesterday morning, THOMAS CONROY died at his residence, No. 339 West Twenty-first-street, from the effects of injuries received by a fall from the roof of a stage in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street.

CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.—A lecture on the "Cathedrals of England," will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, at Dodworth's Hall this evening. The proceeds will be applied to the benefit of the "Commons" of the General Theological Seminary.

CRICKET.—The St. George Club will have a field day at Hoboken, to-day, when elevens will be chosen from the married and single members of the Club. Wickets will be pitched at 11 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a stable near Cook-street, between Morrell-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D., and damage resulted to the amount of $200. Partially insured in the Kings County Company. The stable was owned by PATRICK BURNS. The fire extended to the house adjoining, owned by HUGH MCGOWAN. It was damaged to the amount of $150. No insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

KINGS COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.—The Board authorized by the last Legislature to select a Commissioner of Jurors to supply the place of Mr. ALDEN J. SPOONER, whose term has expired, have appointed Col. NELSON J. SHAUERMAN, late of the Ninetieth Regiment of Volunteers, to fill the position. The term of office is three years. The appointing Board consists of the Sheriff, County Judge, District-Attorney and City Judge.

FIRE NEAR THE UNION RACE-COURSE.—About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, a rear building connected with JOHN I. SNEDIKER'S Hotel, near the Union Race-course, L. I., was accidentally set on fire and entirely destroyed. The structure was of wood, in which there was machinery necessary for the production of gas, with which the hotel is lighted. The damage is estimated at $800, upon which there is no insurance.

APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUOR IN BROOKLYN.—The total number of applications granted for licenses in Brooklyn on the 7th was 38, as follows: Brooklyn Central Office, 2; Forty-first Precinct, 1; Forty-second Precinct, 4; Forty-third Precinct, 10; Forty-fifth Precinct, 6; Forty-sixth Precinct, 6; Forty-ninth Precinct, 2; Fiftieth Precinct, 2. Making entire number thus far 282.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The first regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council for the fiscal year, was held at the City Hall last evening. The President, Alderman WM. CLARK, announced the following Standing Committees: Alms—Aldermen Smith, McBride and Terry. Assessment—Aldermen Quaife, Sheeran and Wood. Finance—Aldermen O'Neill, Clark and Edge. Fire and Water—Aldermen Clark, Cassidy and Gafney. Supplies—Aldermen Cassidy, Earle and Lennon. Lamps—Aldermen Davis, Earle and Edelstein. Laws and Ordinances—Aldermen Wood, Quaife and Sheeran. Licenses—Aldermen Edelstein, Gafney and Quaife. Printing and Stationery—Aldermen Gafney, Decker and Gaddis. Police—Aldermen Decker, Smith and McBride. Public Grounds and Buildings—Aldermen Edge, Cassidy and Davis. Public Health—Aldermen Gaddis, Davis and Edelstein. Superintendent Ferries and Wharves—Aldermen Sheeran, O'Neill and Smith. Salaries, Offices and Elections—Aldermen Lennon, Wood and Terry. Schools—Aldermen Earle, Gaddis and Decker. Sewers—Aldermen Terry, Lennon and O'Neill. Streets—Aldermen McBride, Edge and Clark.

The Board elected John H. Lyon, member of the Board of Education from the Second Ward; Thomas T. Lacy from the Third Ward, Andrew Clancey from the Sixth Ward, F. B. Beits from the First Ward.

Several unsuccessful ballots were had for Street Commissioner, and the Board adjourned.

The Lottery Case.

We copied from another paper, in our Sunday issue, a statement that a Mr. SCOTT, of New-Jersey, had made affidavit that he had been defrauded of large sums by purchasing lottery tickets, and that warrants had been issued for the arrest of certain parties. The gist of the charge was that the lotteries were not fairly drawn, or if so, that the real drawings were altered. The parties complained of were arrested, and gave bail.

We heard no more of the case until last night, when we were furnished with a copy of another affidavit, signed LYMAN B. SCOTT, which puts a different face upon the affair. This last document is in substance as follows:

LYMAN B. SCOTT, of New-Jersey, being duly sworn, says that on the 1st day of May, 1866, he made an affidavit against the lottery managers. That in said affidavit deponent charged that the said defendants fraudulently obtained money from him for lottery-tickets and policy-slips. The deponent also in said affidavit stated that he had been recently informed and believed, and expected to be able to prove, that said drawings of said Kentucky Lotteries instead of having been lawfully and fairly drawn, had been fraudulently and fraudulently drawn, or when fairly drawn, the numbers drawn fraudulently suppressed, and others substituted in their place, with a view of cheating and defrauding, &c. And this deponent further says, that he had no personal knowledge of any of the charges above stated in said affidavit. And this deponent further says, that he makes this statement voluntarily and without reward or the promise of reward, and solely as a matter of justice to those whom he is now satisfied that he has wronged by the statement heretofore made by him.

Such is the substance of the matter, as furnished to us. We know nothing of the merits of the case, and from the fact that the complainant has deliberately sworn both ways (or at least is represented to have done so in the publications referred to) we do not expect to be enlightened until there shall be something more than an *ex parte* investigation.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE—PORTER HELD.

This case, (in which the defendant is accused of obtaining money by false pretences from Henry D. Stover,) which has occupied the attention of Justice DODGE for many months, and in the investigation of which an immense mass of testimony has been taken, came up again yesterday for decision upon the motion made some time since by Mr. J. GRADDON, counsel for the prisoner, to dismiss the proceedings upon the ground that the prosecution had not sustained the charge. The motion was opposed by Ex-Judge PIERREPONT on the part of the prosecution, and Justice DODGE yesterday decided, after having carefully reviewed all the testimony and the authorities cited by counsel on both sides, that he could not dismiss the complaint, and that the motion must therefore be overruled. Mr. STOVER, it may be remembered, was the principal prosecuting witness, and his cross-examination occupied several days; and this decision of Justice DODGE thus far vindicates and sustains him in the charge he has made.

MODEL FARM-SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.—M. DE MARNIL, editor of the *Messager Franco-Americain*, has just inaugurated near Washington a benevolent enterprise of some importance. He has bought an estate and erected thereon buildings capable of accommodating several hundred children, with the purpose of organizing, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau, a model farm-school for the benefit of the children of colored soldiers. Teachers have already been secured, a number of children have been admitted, and the institution will soon be in full operation. The general plan will be the same as that upon which similar institutions in France have been operated, and which has proved so popular, to give those who may attend them a practical knowledge of farming, and, at the same time, to teach them to read and write, &c., &c.

THE DEERING MURDER.

Probst's Full Confession—A Fearful Story of Crime.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 8.

ANTON PROBST has at last succumbed. He has made a full and free confession of his crime, detailing the circumstances of the murders, and the motive that induced him to commit them. Sunday he made the first approach toward a confession, and then he admitted to the priest, Rev. Mr. GUNTHER, that he alone was responsible for the death of the eight persons found dead on the Dearing farm. This was stated in the presence of the priest, Mr. PERKINS, and Dr. CHASEY, of Jersey shore. Yesterday morning the priest communicated the fact of the confession to the Mayor. Later in the day, his counsel, JOHN P. O'NEILL and JOHN A. WOLBERT, visited him, and to them he made a statement of his connection with the murder. At 3 o'clock, Chief-Detective FRANKLIN and a number of reporters visited the cell of PROBST, for the purpose of obtaining the confession in full. PROBST was found sitting on his bed on the floor, and as Mr. FRANKLIN entered he recognized him and greeted him familiarly.

There is little perceptible change in his appearance, his face still having the flush that was so noticeable during his attendance at Court. He was in nowise abashed by the appearance of his visitors, and in response to Mr. FRANKLIN's questions gave his answers promptly and without hesitation. During the time he was detailing the facts connected with the butchery he never once appeared to recognize that he was telling a story calculated to curdle the blood of the most callous, but in all his speech he was quiet and subdued, varying the recital with a smile whenever anything was said by himself appealing to his sense of the ridiculous.

Mr. FRANKLIN introduced the conversation by remarking: "So, PROBST, you have concluded, at last, to tell the whole story of the murder?" "Yes," said the prisoner. Q.—You thought over the murder for some time, didn't you? A.—Oh, yes. Q.—You had seen Mr. DEARING count money? A.—Yes. Q.—You made up your mind to kill him? A.—Yes, at the first chance. Q.—Were you over in the road, waiting for him? A.—No. Q.—Did you say anything to CAREY about it? A.—No. Q.—Did you say anything to CAREY about the money in the house? A.—No. Q.—Did you have any conversation at all on the subject with CAREY? A.—No. Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—In 1863; landed at Castle Garden; came on the ship *Columbus;* I am from Bremen, and am 25 years old; was in New-York two hours before I enlisted; I landed on the 9th of May, and went into the Twelfth New-York Cavalry; stayed in camp five weeks, and then went to Washington; after that I deserted, and went to Baltimore, and from there to Philadelphia and to New-York; next I enlisted in the Forty-first New-York Regiment, Infantry, and was sent to South Carolina, and served on Folly Island; stayed there nine months, and got orders to come to Washington; there I took my musket and everything and left. [Smiling.] Q.—You deserted again? A.—Yes; I was stopped, but I told them I was not a soldier, and was going to Harrisburg; I was arrested at Baltimore, and taken to the Provost-Marshal's office and kept for five days; they asked me what regiment I belonged to, and I told them I was not a soldier; they let me go, and I came to Philadelphia, and stopped in Carpenter-street below Broad; stayed there a couple of times, and then went to CHRIS. MOORE's, in Front-street; he took me down West Chester, and I enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was discharged on the 28th of May, 1865, at Richmond; came to Fortress Monroe, then to Baltimore and to Philadelphia, and went to CHRIS. MOORE's and got my bounty; I spent that money in about fourteen days, and then went into New-York; went to Greenwich-street; was there in June, 1865. Q.—Your name is registered there on the 6th of June. What name did you give—your right name? A.—Yes, I suppose so. Q.—Don't you remember writing your name? A.—No. Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went to Hoboken, to Nicol-street, and got work; after that I came to Philadelphia and went again to CHRIS. MOORE, and stopped there two or three days; I looked for work, and got it at a sugar factory in St. John-street. Q.—Did you give your right name then, or that of JACOB GANTER? A.—I gave my right name. Q.—Was it not at LOVERING'S? A.—I don't know. Q.—Was it near a church? A.—Yes.

Mr. FRANKLIN—Yes, your name is there on the books.

Q.—The work was too hot for you? A.—Yes; I was there about eight weeks; left there, and for some time had a room with another man at Third and Brown streets; never went to any other sugar factory; never worked at GILLESPIE'S; I went to an employment office, and they sent me to Maryland to pick peaches, and I stayed there two weeks and got sick with the fever; came back to Philadelphia and went to the Soldiers' Home in Christian-street; stayed there fifteen days, and when I got well I went to CHRIS. MOORE's, and then went to West Chester. Q.—Did you work in New-Jersey? A.—No. Q.—When did you come back? A.—In November; went to CHRIS. MOORE's and stayed there six or eight days and got sick. Q.—How did you spend all your money—your bounty? A.—[smiling.] Drinking beer. Q.—Any other way—with females? PROBST merely smiled in answer to this question, and continued: As my money was out I thought the best thing I could do was to go the almshouse; got a ticket at Third and Brown; left the almshouse about the first of December; I worked in the kitchen. Q.—I want you to come to the first time you got to Mr. DEARING's. A.—Oh, I forgot that; after I got back from Maryland I traveled around the country, and was sick, and came to CHRIS. MOORE's, and looked around for work and came across Mr. DEARING. Q.—Mr. DEARING didn't look for you? A.—No. Q.—What did he say to you? A.—I got there in the morning, about eight o'clock, and he was there, and his woman was alone, and I asked her if she wanted a man to work; she told me yes, but her husband was not in, and would be in the evening; I went back to the city, and went down again in the evening, about half-past five o'clock, and he (DEARING) was there, and he said yes, he wanted one, and he promised me $16 a month; I stayed there about three weeks; the next day three or four days before the month was up. Q.—How did you come to leave? A.—It rained very hard one day, and he sent me out in the field, and I didn't want to go, and I said, "You pay me off and I'll go away," and he said "all right." Q.—During all the time you were there you saw him counting a great deal of money? A.—Yes; when I left I got on the cart and rode up to the city with DEARING and CAREY, then went to CHRIS. MOORE's and stayed there three or four days, and then went to the country, into West Chester; came back and went to CHRIS. MOORE's, and stayed there ten or fourteen days; attended his horses and wagon; then went to the almshouse and worked in the scob-house until the 14th of February; gave my right name there; got a ticket to leave, and didn't go back; stayed five days at CHRIS. MOORE's, and one day at LECKFELDT's, and left a carpet-bag there, with a couple of shirts, a pair of pants, and a pair of boots and a necktie; stayed at his house one day and then went to Mr. DEARING's; it was Friday evening, in February. Q.—What did you tell them? A.—I told them I had no work and no money, and I wanted some work. Q.—Did you tell them anything about your being to Germany? A.—Yes, I told them I had been there, and I told them I had walked all the way from New-York. Q.—You made up your mind, when you went back, to get some of DEARING's money? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you ever go the drove-yard with DEARING? A.—Yes. Q.—How often? A.—Four times. Q.—Did you make any acquaintances there? A.—Oh! I guess so. Q.—Who? A.—Some men who wanted me to go to work. Q.—When you went back you made up your mind to get the money? A.—Yes. Q.—How did you plan this thing? A.—I planned it a good many times—whenever I got a chance. Q.—Did you think of the murder? A.—Never thought of that until the morning before. Q.—Did you try any way to get this money before? A.—No.

Mr. PERKINS, who was present—You told me something about eight days before the murder, what was that—you thought of murdering the man? A.—About eight days before I did think of killing the whole family. Q.—What was your first plan? A.—I thought I would kill them, as I could get the money in that way. Mr. PERKINS—You thought of killing them in the morning? A.—Yes, as they came down stairs. Q.—Did you have an ax there at any time? Q.—How was it you did not do it then? A.—My heart failed me, and I could not do it. Q.—Was DEARING always at home in the evening? A.—Yes. Q.—How about this morning? A.—It was dark, and raining, and CORNELIUS and me went to the meadow; Mr. DEARING had gone to the city; then I made up my mind to do this. Q.—Had you made up your mind to kill DEARING when he came home? A.—Yes. Q.—Was the money in the house? A.—I didn't know, CORNELIUS and I went to work about eight o'clock; Mr. DEARING went away before that, and said he would be back about one o'clock; CAREY and me were at work in the meadow, about one hundred yards from the haystack; we took the horse and cart. Q.—What did you take to kill him? A.—The big axe, to cut roots. Q.—Were you down in the ditch or on the bank? A.—Under the big tree; he was sitting down under that tree and I stood behind him, and I cut the axe; he was talking about work; I could not do it, and I drew back two or three times before I could do it, and then I struck him on the left side. Q.—Did he bleed much? A.—No; after he fell I gave him two or three more blows, and then I cut his throat. Q.—Did he bleed much? A.—Yes; then I put him in the cart. Q.—Did he have that strap around him then? A.—Yes; he had that all the time. Q.—Was this not in view of Mr. WILD's house? A.—Yes. Q.—Were you not afraid of them seeing it? A.—Oh, I looked over there first; I took the cart and hauled him to the hayrick and covered him up. Q.—Was there blood in the cart? A.—Yes, but I took some hay and wiped it off. Q.—What next? A.—I then went to the house with the horse and cart; this was after 10 o'clock; I put a little wood on the cart when I drove to the house, and I left the cart standing there, and went over to the stable and got the other axe and hammer, and put them in the corner near the door, and then I came over to the house again. Q.—Had you any blood on you then? A.—A little; but I took a little hay and wiped it off; when I got to the house Mrs. DEARING was at the ditch with a bucket, getting water, but I told JOHNNY (the oldest boy) to come to the stable to help me; well, he comes, and I took him inside the door and got the little axe, and, as soon as he got in, I knocked him down, and he fell inside. Q.—Did he halloo? A.—No; after he fell I gave him one or two more blows, and cut his throat. Q.—What did you do with him? A.—Hid him there with hay, and took a little hay and wiped the blood off. I then took the axe and put it in its place in the corner, and then came out and told Mrs. DEARING there was something the matter with the horse—that he was loose, and I could not tie him myself. She came in two or three minutes. Q.—What did she say? A.—Nothing; she came inside the stable; I was inside, and I hit her on the head, and she fell into the stable. Q.—Did she cry out? A.—No. Q.—What did you do with her? A.—Pulled her in the little barn; I got in first, and pulled her by the shoulders; then I went to get the other boy (THOMAS). Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him his mother wanted to see him; he came right along; I walked ahead of him, and when he got in I knocked him on the head. Q.—Did they cry out? A.—No. Q.—How many times did you hit him? A.—Well, I hit him one, and after that I hit him again; then I left the ax in the same place, and went to the house and took ANNIE, and told her her mother wanted to see her; at the same time I took the baby on my arm, and ANNIE walked alongside of me to the stable; I put the baby on the floor, on the hay, and took ANNIE inside; ANNIE looked around for her mother. Q.—Did she ask for her mother? A.—[Smiling.] I was too much in a hurry. (Meaning, no doubt, that he did not give her time to ask.) Q.—Well, what did you do? A.—I knocked her down and cut her throat, and then I took the baby and cut it; then I took the ax and put it on the bench under the porch, where it was always kept; then I went to the house and took the horse from the cart and put him in the stable, and then went back to the house and stayed there waiting for Mr. DEARING. Q.—You did not search the house then? A.—No; Mr. DEARING came about half past one o'clock; I saw him coming from the wheat-field down at the lane, and Miss DOLAN with him. Q.—Then you were worried? A.—Yes; I went outside and waited until they came; when he stepped out of the wagon I told him that the steer was sick in the stable and I wanted him to come and look at it. Q.—What became of Miss DOLAN? A.—She went into the house; then I went into the stable and he came, and I took the ax right behind him and hit him in the middle of the head and knocked him down on his face; used the small ax; when he was down I turned him over and gave him one or two more hits, and then cut his throat. Q.—Did he make any noise? A.—No: he said nothing except when I first spoke to him he said the steer didn't look so bad in the morning. Q.—What next? A.—I put a little hay over him, and I came out and left him in the same place behind the door; Miss DOLAN called me and said that the horse could not stand, and she said—"ANTON, take the horse out." I told her that Mr. DEARING wanted to see her over in the stable; she came and she asked me where Mrs. DEARING and the children were; I told her they were in the stable; she walked into the stable, and I took the hammer in my left hand, about five or six feet from the door-way, hit her on the head, and she fell right on his (DEARING's) face; then I took the little axe and chopped her neck; then I shut the stable door, and took the watch and big pocket-book from DEARING, and I took the little purse from Miss DOLAN; then I took Mr. DEARING and put him where you found him, and then Miss DOLAN, and I covered them with hay; I then came out and shut the door and brought the horse over to the stable and gave him plenty of hay, and I gave the same to all the horses, as much as I could, and then I shut the door, and went to the house and shut the poor and fastened it, and I looked all around; I took out the pocket-book to see what money I had; the big book you found in the house had $10 in greenbacks and two $2 notes, counterfeits, and one $10 note; that was all the money I looked at Miss DOLAN's purse, and saw nothing but the postage stamps. Q.—Are you certain of that? A.—Yes; I would not lie now; I left the watch and pocket-book on the table, and went up stairs, and I found a pocket-book in the bed where he slept, a $3 note, and 65 cents in change; found the revolver; the small one was loaded; took the revolvers down and put them under the other things; then I went up stairs again and looked all through, and could not find anything; so I took the shirts, pants and vest of Mr. DEARING down stairs; then shaved myself with Mr. DEARING's razor, washed and dressed myself, and put Mr. DEARING's clothes on; then I ate some bread and butter, and went up stairs and looked all around again, but could find nothing; then I put everything in the carpet-bag and made ready to go away; when Miss DOLAN went inside she took off her furs and put them on the bed. Q.—How late did you stay? A.—Until about half-past six o'clock. Q.—Did anybody come then? A.—No, I didn't see any one. Q.—What had you in the house in case anybody came? A.—Nothing. Q.—When you left, which way did you go? A.—By the Potter House road; I left the door of the barn open, so that the cattle could get away.

Mr. PERKINS—Before you left you gave the chickens feed? A.—Yes.

Mr. FRANKLIN—What about the water for the horses; you forgot that? A.—Yes. Q.—Well, go on? A.—When I left one of the dogs went with me. Q.—Did he follow you of his own accord, or did you coax him? A.—No. Q.—Did any of the dogs follow you around the barn when you were doing all this? A.—No. Q.—How did you get up to town? A.—I came up in a Third-street car, and that is the way I got rid of the dog; I got out of the car at Callowhill-street and went to LECKFELDT's; I had the valise with me and an umbrella.

Here we have his wanderings around Front-street, exactly as the witnesses detailed on the stand during the trial. He then continued: On Thursday night I went out Market-street. Q.—What for? A.—To go to the country. Q.—What for? A.—I was going through the whole country. Q.—Why—did you feel bad? A.—Yes. Q.—Had you seen the news in the papers? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you look at the paper every day to see? A.—Yes. Q.—When did you see it first? A.—On Thursday morning, in the German papers. Q.—Did you expect to be arrested? A.—Yes; when I passed the three officers at Twenty-third and Market, I heard them say, "That is the man," [smiling] but I walked pretty sharp. I didn't care whether they got me or not; I had no money and I didn't feel sick. Q.—Felt sorry for what you had done? A.—Yes.

Mr. PERKINS—ANTON, you said that after you killed the first boy you would have gone through with it if there had been a hundred men there. A.—Yes, that is so. Q.—They always treated you well? A.—I can't say that. Q.—Before you came to this country, did you ever work? A.—No. Q.—Did you have a father and mother and a brother and sister living; my father is a carpenter; I used to work for him. Q.—What brought you to this country? Did you have any trouble there? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. PERKINS—He says he thought this was the best country.

PROBST—Yes, that is so.

Q.—Why did you say there was another man in this? A.—I was afraid.

Mr. PERKINS—He says he was afraid the mob would be too strong for the Police.

PROBST—That is it.

Q.—You are satisfied that you had a fair trial? A.—Yes. Q.—What did you do with the silver watch? A.—I sold that; I sold it at Second and Poplar. Q.—We went there, but couldn't find it. A.—I can't help that; I sold it there and got two dollars for it. Q.—What else besides what was found with you did you get? A.—Nothing. Q.—When did you take the boots off of Mr. DEARING? A.—Before I pulled him up to the crib. Q.—Before you killed Miss. DOLAN? A.—Yes, and hid them in the hay. Q.—Why did you take them off? A.—I thought he had something in them. Q.—Money? A.—Yes. Q.—None of those people hallooed? A.—None. Q.—Didn't the little boy throw up his arm to save himself? A.—No; Miss. Dolan threw up her hands. Q.—Didn't she say something—didn't she say "Oh!"? A.—No. Q.—Did the baby cry? A.—No. Q.—Why did you kill the baby? A.—Because I was afraid it would cry and make a noise. Q.—But the baby was not more than the others. A.—Well, I was in a hurry, and I didn't look where I cut her. Q.—All the time you were in the army were you ever in a fight? A.—Yes, on James Island. Q.—You lost your thumb by your own mistake? A.—Yes. I was dozing on picket and fell and my thumb was over the muzzle when the gun went off.

After a few more remarks, in the course of which PROBST said he felt relieved since his confession, the party left him. During the day he was visited by a number of Catholic clergymen, and at the time he was telling his story he was twirling the rosary around his fingers. He reclined partly on his bed and gave all his answers promptly and without any apparent desire to gloss over any part of the transaction.

The Snow-Flake,

DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HAT FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, INTRODUCED TO-DAY BY GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

This elegant fabric resembles in shape the popular Sundown Hat; is of a light and fine material, and is in all respects a NOVELTY.

A patent for the SNOW-FLAKE HAT has been taken out by the designer, and it is now for the first time presented to the fashionable world. It is a style which combines the maximum of BEAUTIFUL ELEGANCE with the minimum of cost, the price, untrimmed, being ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

Scarcely heavier and no less pure in tint than the super-fabric which suggested its name, this graceful hat will unquestionably take rank as a LEADING STYLE of the season for young ladies. It is equally well adapted for TOWN AND COUNTRY.

and is by far the cheapest Summer fabric of its class that has been brought out within the last five years.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at SARCHWELL'S, 10 Bond-st.

The Varying Temperature of the Spring is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits "*for* a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. JANE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy, as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs and Colds and Pulmonary Affections. Sold everywhere.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH IS A Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cured wind-colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits,"

Or WORM LOZENGES, contain no form of mercury, to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe.

Painting has given us the "Heart of the Andes;" but the perfume of their Eden vales is wanting in the picture. That can only be realized here, in the perfume of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," prepared from their most fragrant flowers.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor is now acknowledged to be the safest and surest cure for Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 43 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs,

Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

If You Apprehend an Attack From burglars you would not bar your door with a boiled carrot, but with something that would baffle the marauders. The human system is in perpetual peril of being broken into by disease. Strengthen it, so as to make it secure against attack with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Half a wine glass full twice or thrice a day at this season is a perfect protection against intermittent and bilious remittent fevers. There will be no long doctor's bills next Summer for those who resort to the BITTERS in time. New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

Removal.—The office of the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE COMPANY has been removed to that very eligibly located office No. 141 Broadway, directly in rear of the Gebhard Insurance Company. Purchasers desiring to see the "NATIONAL" in operation will apply to ABRAM REQUA, General Agent.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Science.—THE REMEDIES USED IN CARLETON & HOVEY'S SUMMER LOZENGES are such only as have been gathered by the observation of competent apothecaries, in an experience of more than thirty years. They cure diarrhœa, dysentery, and all forms of cholera. The firm was established in 1827.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

The public are informed that our sales, by auction and otherwise, will hereafter be found in the following daily papers: *Journal of Commerce*, TIMES, *Tribune* and *Evening Post.*

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufactory all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

J. F. B. W. B.

JAQUES' FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING BLACKING. PRINCIPAL DEPOT REMOVED TO No. 188 FULTON-ST. ALFRED MONROE, Sole Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Everything New that Appears on the promenade in the way of Fancy Hats, for ladies, misses and children, whether it be the production of private taste or of the trade, is forthwith reproduced at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. The result is that his assortment meets every wish and want and fancy of the public in all the departments of plain and ornamental hatting.

Something New.—A new perfume for the handkerchief which will be hailed with delight by the ladies. Jaques' Extract of the TEA ROSE. It is perfect. Principal depot for Jaques' exquisite perfumes for the handkerchief, No. 188 Fulton-st.

Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, with filter and water-cooler combined, wholesale and retail, by GEO. J. MERRILL, sole manufacturer for New-York, at his Heating and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Ridgewood Disinfecting Powder.—Cheaper and better than Chloride of Lime. Druggists liberally dealt with.

Manufactured solely by the Harlem Chemical Works. Office No. 128 South-st., New-York.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Sores and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 23 Bowery, and by all principal Druggists.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alarm and Burglar-proof Safes. For sale there, MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Dudience Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate &c., at No. 3 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the ELIPTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 626 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; instantaneous, best, cheapest. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

A. A. D. R. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMSOLDT'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 625 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

"L'Emaill de Paris" removes all roughness and discolorations from the skin, and being neither a paste, powder, nor paint, is used by the refined. L. ISABEAU, No. 452 Broadway, Sole Agent.

"L'Emaill de Paris" removes Freckles, pimples, tan, and black worm specks, and leaves no

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF
1864, 1865, 1866,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
has removed to
NO. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST.

CAPITAL.....$153,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1866.....125,386 43
Total.....278,386 43

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 14th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 31st May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend or such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CHARLES REID & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Refer to
Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. H. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Suau, Esq., New-York.
C. E. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS
bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

$5,000 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this city, who absconded on the 3d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; nose, long and sharp; eyes, dull; hair dark brown; sallow complexion, consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark suit; overcoat and sometimes hat; is supposed to have in his possession upwards of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
JOHN CASWELL, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, March 28, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. P. PALMER.	JOHN CASWELL.
RUFUS PRENTICE.	JOHN HOWARD.
THOS. BARRON.	HENRY BAYLIS.
RICHD. TIGHE.	JAS. B. JOHNSTON.
HENRY ELSWORTH.	RICHD. H. BOWNE.
EDWD. MORGAN.	JONATHAN GOLDSEY.
SIDNEY MASON.	ANDREW J. SMITH.
AUG. H. WARD.	WM. H. MACY.
JEFFR. COOPER.	JOHN CHORNE.
JAS. COLLES.	HENRY K. BOGERT.

ROBT. S. HOLT.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE; NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
RICHMOND, April 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 26th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 10, 1866.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in the city of New-York and vicinity will pay their respective assessments to THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, by the date specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same.

J. R. JOHNSTON, President.
National Express and Transportation Company,

By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from May 1, 1866, until the payment by the stockholders of the five dollars a share above called.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of reconversion of their shares into stock, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 1st day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of Treasury loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of three per cent. per annum. Interest will cease in all cases where the holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 72 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 18th day of May inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon, by order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONsolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Broad-st., on the 8th of May, 1866, at 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $250,000.

J. EAGER,
A. S. JEWELL,
R. J. HOWLAND,
J. LEA CRARY,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 188 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, 1866. Transfer books will be closed on the 1st and open on the 10th prox.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 146 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 14, instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

Per order, FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	102	103¼	June, 1-20.....	102¾	103¼
Coupon, '81.....	102	103¼	July, 1-20.....	102¾	103¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102	102¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	103¼	103	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	103¾	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	103¾	103	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¾	109¾
10-40 Registered.	95¾	95¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108¾	108¾
10-40 Coupon.....	95¾	95¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	106¾
Curr'cy Certifics.	103¾	103¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¾	104¾
Gold.....	126¾	129	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¾	104¾
August, 7-30.....	102¾	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	103¾	103¾

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 44 Pine-st., New-York.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS. FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges.

ADAMS EXPRESS (new) stock,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS (new) stock,
AMERICAN EXPRESS (new) stock,
FRACTIONAL SHARES above,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
STOCKS and BONDS, &c. } wanted.

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

COTTON, $2,000 TO $6,000.

Wanted, a party to loan this sum on a valuable Southern plantation, with growing crop. A commission merchant or cotton broker in New-York preferred. Any one in city or country willing to entertain propositions, will notify Judge WRIGHT, No. 62 Broadway, Office of the General Southern Land Agency.

J. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. L. DUMONT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK.

Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cents. and 5 per cents. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay at the rate of the number of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Stocks, at the rate of $ after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum for principal upon the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. W. BURNIE, Agent of State,
Co-Officials State Debt Sinking Fund Com.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,000,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 90 cents for the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be reg stered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 15th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 36 WILLIAM-ST., April 27, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to May 16, at 12 noon, by the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company for $150,000 of their 7 per cent. improvement bonds. The bonds are for $1,000 each, interest payable January and July, and principal and interest on the 1st day of July, 1876. All proposals must be in writing, addressed "New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, care of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 20 William-st." Proposals for improvement Bonds. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. For further information, apply to the fiscal agents of the Company, M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 20 William-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the HOBOKEN BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, are hereby required for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City of Trenton, State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, after the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASBURY, President.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, April 27, 1866.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting.

G. B. GARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 27 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th inst. till after the election.

F. R. EYER, Acting Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.

ELECTION.—A SPECIAL ELECTION for Twenty (20) Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 67 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1866. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

$500 COMMISSION WILL BE PAID FOR A loan of $6,000 upon second mortgage, for three years, at 7 per cent. interest. $50,000 property renting for $3,000. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box 3,983.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO., 84 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—AUCTION SALE.—CONTENTS OF A MARBLE FACTORY.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a warrant to me directed by George P. Putnam, Esq., Collector of the Eighth Excise District of New-York, I shall expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder at No. 128 East 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following goods, chattels and effects belonging to Michael Dempsey, to wit: 9 marble mantels, 15 washstand tops, 25 centre table tops, 26 sideboard tops, 24 bureau tops, 24 washstand backs, 44 small table tops, 295 brackets for washstand shelves, 221 washstand shelves, 9 washstand sides, 44 white marble slabs, 16 red marble slabs, 15 packing boxes, 1 desk, 1 stove, 1 keg nails, 1 half cask hone stone, 1 cask pumice stone, and other articles belonging to said business, distrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States under the Excise Law.

H. H. SNELLING,
Deputy Collector, Eighth District.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1866.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near Williams-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Coriears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 86th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 86th-st., near 4th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 84th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 59th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 81st and 87th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 82d-st. and Washington-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 5th-av., 84th and 85th sts.
18. Eight lots east side of 3d-av., near 79th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 14th and 15th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warranties deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, seventy per cent., or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in instalments of not less than one hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS,
April 19, 1866.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
MAY 9, 1866.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-seventh auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May inst.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS.—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal items of which are given below, is sold.

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Rifled Cannon, Implements for Machinery Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Current funds for articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the house and five dwelling-houses, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or to H. M. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CLIFTON, S. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; 9 valuable lots and lots, cottage and barn, on the New-York avenues, Clifton, Staten Island—lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the two-story Swiss ornamental frame cottage thereon, will be sold together. The cottage is about 28x38, feet, with a good cellar; has gas, hot and cold water introduced, and the grounds are surrounded with ornamental shade-trees. This property is only 6 minutes' walk from the Quarantine landing; three-quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York. The lots average 25 feet front and rear, by 125 to 145 feet on each side.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 113TH AND 114TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

113TH-ST.—Five lots on north side of 113th-st., 118 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

114TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 113th-st., 113 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x100 feet 10 inches. 114th-st. is opened, curbed and guttered.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 118TH AND 119TH STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots, viz:

118TH-ST.—Two lots on north side, between 6th and 7th avs.

119TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, between 6th and 7th avs.

These lots lie well, and are between the two proposed grand drives leading from the Central Park.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 1, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, I will sell at public sale, on the 16th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the premises, in the City of Brooklyn, the following property, consisting of the United States Lunatic Asylum Hospital, between Troy and Lansingburgh, viz:

One administration building, 128 feet long, by 40 wide, two stories high; twelve wards, entire length 11,344 feet long by 30 wide; one kitchen, 101 feet long by 40 wide; one mess-room, 144 feet long by 28 wide; one mess-room, 132 feet long by 32 wide; one quartermaster's and commissary's store-house, 84 feet long by 32 wide; laundry, 47 feet long by 32 wide; gas factory, 42 feet long by 25 wide; one bake-house, 48 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for surgeon, 42 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for assistant surgeon, at this office, or at Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever called upon by the Quartermaster-General, at the time of the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those consistent with the usage of the Quartermaster's Department.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell at public auction at the Government storehouse, on the Battery, at 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 11, a quantity of condemned and unserviceable Quartermaster's property, consisting in part of grain bags, sails, rope, lanterns, shovels, stoves, tables, water casks, mirrors, hard bread, work, &c.

Terms cash on delivery, in current funds of the United States.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEAR CORTLANDT-ST.—Closing sale of choice plants, of the importation of Moss, Margot, Comte, Cels, and standard, perpetual and moss roses, fruit trees, apricots, shrubs, camellias, azelias, bulbous roots, the whole presenting the most varied assortment of hardy plants; all true to name, color and illustration. Every lot selected with great care for this market. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. In connection with this sale many plants will be offered which are not on the catalogue.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th, at 11 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY ON MADISON AND MONROE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON AND MONROE STS.—The lots of land, with the three frame buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Madison-st., and running through to and fronting on the northerly side of Monroe-st., and known as Nos. 402 Madison and No. 301 Monroe st. The lots together are 21x138 feet, more or less.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL ON

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

AT EMPIRE STORES,

Near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn,

Under Port Warden's Inspection,

2,012 BALES CALCUTTA JUTE,

Ex ship SIMLA.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

1,500 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st, New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Washington and Greenwich sts., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about

5,000 Uniform Coats,	7,500 Knapsacks,
200 Uniform Jackets,	2,000 Haversacks,
1,500 Great Coats,	2,000 Canteens,
600 Trousers,	1,000 Leather Stocks,
200 Caps,	30 Drawers,
250 Shoes,	200 Shirts,
4,000 Stockings,	200 Pocketbooks,
200 Gaiters,	400 Mittens,
2,000 Leggings,	250 Gun Covers,
1,000 Blankets, Woolen,	100 Camp Kettles,
20 Blankets, Rubber,	40 Stoves,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents	20,000 lbs. Common Tents,
	10,000 Shelter Tents, &c.,

20,000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, the city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

17,000 spades, new;
5,500 short-handled and 1,500 long-handled shovels, new, and
20 Sibley tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly, spades and shovels in lots of twenty, with the privilege of twice duplicate. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place, the following articles, viz.:

6,000 felling axes, with handles,
250 felling axes, without handles,
3,775 picks, with handles,
1,000 picks, without handles.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

R. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

Late Salesroom with E. H. Ferry & Co.
Salesroom No. 63 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA and GL

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,613	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,977	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,105	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,856	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,847	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Evans.
HELVETIA	3,327	Orville.

Pier No. 45, N. R., North River, at foot of Morton-st.

LOUISIANA.....WEDNESDAY, May 9
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, May 12
ENGLAND.....WEDNESDAY, May 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; their accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed thereon are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, or at the Company's pier, No. 45 North River.

Steerage passage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 37 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 30.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
HIBERNIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Gold Cabin Passage.....$125 00
Steerage Passage.....30 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Gold Cabin Passage.....$115 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Steerage Passage.....30 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, May 30.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, June 7, 1866.
FULTON S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Mississippi, (chartered,) 2,500 tons, 600 horse power, W. G. PURRER, Commander.....10th May.
Bremen, 2,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander.....17th May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES.....24th June.
Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, H. RAMMER, Commander.....29th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Departures from Bremen via Cowes:

Atlantic.....May 9 and June 27 | *Baltic*.....May 23 and July 11
Western Metropolis.....May 25 | *Mississippi*.....June 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to
F. MUNTZ, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd. No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States Mails.

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....May 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMBERT.....SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, for $30, currency, CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, May 12. Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $40—payable in U.S. currency. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, &c., cabin $100; steerage, $40. For passage apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to any part of the country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. ——, will sail as above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, as noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., positively, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE and leave on May 16.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37, North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
TWO DAYS' PASSAGE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
WM. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPERS PER STEAMER ALBEMARLE are hereby notified that steamer RAPIDAN will take her place and leave on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. GOUCHER,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & Co., Baltimore.
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEN. WASHINGTON will follow on May 19.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MAY
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 11th connect with steamships for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Times of 1st through to MAZATLAN.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's branch office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA,
ON THE LINE OF NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class.....Second class.....Third class.
$175 to $200.....$125.....$60.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and powerful steamship
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Commander,
On SATURDAY, May 12, at noon,
From Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and other vise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of 24 hours on the lake and river connects to Virgin Bay, and reliable transits over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage apply daily by mail or in person at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

H. B. CLAYTON, Superintendent.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will sail on FRIDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway,
Gold Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19.
Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite steamer HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$30.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO,
will sail from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Costwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIEBKUHNER, Master,
on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, or to E. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from the WILLIAM HARTEL, United States Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 23.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.
The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCKEON, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 21 E. R., foot of Catharine-st., at 3 P.M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7 A.M., on arrival of earliest morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The passenger boat WASHINGTON, Capt. ——, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains.

Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7 A.M., on arrival of earliest morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

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Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7 A.M., on arrival of earliest morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

Passage, including meals, $1 50.

Freight taken at low rates.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway,
Gold Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamship
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Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.
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WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
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WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$30.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
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For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
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D. N. CARRINGTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from the WILLIAM HARTEL, United States Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 23.

REMOVALS.

THE NEW-YORK AGENCY OF
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
has removed from No. 823 Broadway, to No. 63 Bleecker-st., (a few doors east of Broadway, where all their publications may always be found.

Subscriptions received for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, OUR YOUNG FOLKS, NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, EVERY SATURDAY.

Any book on their lists sent post paid on receipt of the publication prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

REMOVAL.—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED his Sewing Machine establishment to No. 769 BROADWAY, southwest corner of 9th-st., up stairs. All first-class sewing machines for sale and to rent.

REMOVAL.—ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers, have removed their office from No. 5½ to No. 7 Pine-st.

J. MERIAN & CO., REMOVED TO No. 49 Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York, as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, with 8, and 10th-st. cars, connecting with trains for Albany and Troy.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Harlem and Western trains, for Albany and Troy.

12 M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. Thus train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave New-York, Pier No. 21 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden, direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Brickborough, Manasquan, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Absecon and Atlantic City, and at the connection with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad; through to Camden in five hours; fare $2.

4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Spotswoods, Jamesburg, Cranbury, Port Penn, Bordentown, Crafts' Station, Florence, Burlington, Riverside, Beverly, Edgewater, Palmyra, Rancocas, Moorestown, Merchantville, Morgan, Tonne River and Camden; fare $2.

Freight train at 3 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 10:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Way freight at 8 A. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way mail and Express at 1:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 5:30 A. M.

H. H. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

3:30 A. M.—Way Express, for Greenwood, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

7:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otterville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

5:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. E. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE MAY 1.
Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., for Hempstead train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Trains leave Piermont for Chester at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15, 4:30, and 6:30 run through to Monroe.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after May 14, 1866, the passenger and freight line connecting with this railroad will leave Pier No. 32 North River, instead of Pier No. 3, as at present.

EXCURSIONS.

CROSSETT'S GROVE—NEW AND VERY attractive place, the new and beautiful sidewheel steamboat ROBERT FULTON, (to charter, with other steamboats and barges, such as desired. Office No. 322 West-st., near Barrow.
E. B. CROSSETT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

2—NO. 2—NO. 2 IS OUT!

25,000 COPIES SOLD!

OF THE NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
"THE PEOPLE"
containing the thrilling story of
"THE PEOPLE"
"THE HOUSE WITH TWO WINDOWS."
By ALEXANDER DELMAR.

THE SECOND NUMBER IS OUT.
Price 5 cents. Office No. 5 Frankfort-st.

PHARMACEUTICAL DIRECTORY.

Just published and for sale at WM. RADDE No. 290 Pearl-st., near Broadway, New-York, and in all booksellers' stores.

PHARMACEUTICAL DIRECTORY of all the crude drugs now in general use, their etymology and names in alphabetical order. In four parts. I.—English, Botanical, English, Pharmaceutical and German Names. II.—Pharmaceutical, Botanical, English and German Names. III.—Pharmaceutical, Botanical, English and German Names. IV.—German, Pharmaceutical, Botanical and English Names. A most necessary and indispensable handbook for every druggist, physician and the intelligent public in general. By JOHN RUDOLPHY. Price, bound, $2 50.

A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF the Bladder and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel* and operating and consulting surgeon, 651 Broadway. Illustrated by numerous cases. Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome: stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or shelling out of the bone. The "three symptom" (these symptoms) Joubert No. 46. Incloses 30 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Peary-st., Astor House, New-York. The 3d volume, of 800 pages each, can be had for $15. Horace Greeley says: "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human race."

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The undersigned, the President and two Directors of the Directors of the BOND VEIN COAL COMPANY do hereby certify, that pursuant to the corporate name of the "Bond Vein Coal Company," this corporation was organized Oct. 24, 1865, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 40 of the laws of 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and all the acts amendatory thereof, and to which reference is hereby made. The objects for which the Company is organized are the mining and selling of coal and the transaction of business incidental to the above object. The amount of the capital stock of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, in the original certificate of incorporation, and on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1865, is was increased by vote of stockholders to fifty thousand dollars, and the certificates required by law to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, that the capital stock now is fifty thousand dollars. The term of existence of said company is twenty years from the 24th day of October, A. D. 1865. The number of shares of which the said capital stock now consists is five thousand, and the number of trustees who manage the concerns of said Company is five, and the names of those elected for the present year are Benjamin W. Blanchard, Wm. R. Barr, Stephen D. Caldwell, John F. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis. The said Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on some part of its business out of the State of New-York, namely, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and the names of the town and county stated in the original certificate of incorporation as those in which the principal part of the business of the Company is to be transacted, are Carrollton, in the County of Cattaraugus, and the principal office of the Company to be in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York. We further certify that at the annual meeting of said Company, held on the 8th day of Jan. 1866, which was regularly called as required by law, it was voted by stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, to remove the principal office of the Company to Carrollton, and to establish a branch office in the City of New-York.

We therefore do hereby certify that the names of the town and county in which the principal part of the business of the Company within this State is to be transacted, are Carrollton, in the County of Cattaraugus, and a branch office is to be opened in the City of New-York, County of New-York.

B. W. BLANCHARD, President.
W. R. BARR,
J. W. GUPPY, } Trustees.
A. MCF. DAVIS,

Qustin White, Not. Pub. for the City of Bingh. N. Y.)
City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 24th day of January, A. D. 1866, before me personally appeared Benjamin W. Blanchard, President of the "Bond Vein Coal Company," and W. R. Barr, Joseph D. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis, Trustees of said Company, to me known to be the individuals described in the foregoing certificate, and severally severally acknowledged the certificate before me and acknowledged that they signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

[SEAL.] QUSTIN WHITE, Notary Public, New-York.
feb14-law13w*

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLOTTE I. MINOR, as administratrix, &c., of FANNY M. CRANNELL and another, deceased, against ALSON ROBERTS and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, I, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, the Referee named in said judgment, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, by Dudley, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the westerly side of 10th-st., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 10th-st. distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the intersection of the corner of 10th-st. and Avenue O, being the centre of the party wall between the dwelling-house hereby granted and conveyed, and the dwelling-house adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; running thence southerly and through the centre of the said party wall and on a line parallel with Avenue O ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to the line of the easterly part of the lot hereby granted; thence easterly parallel with 10th-st. twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue O ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to the southerly line of 10th-st.; thence westerly along the said southerly line of 10th-st. twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1866.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
N. DANA WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney. my2law3w W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. R. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on the 1st day of May, 1866, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1866, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon of that day. Dated this 7th day of May, A. D., 1866.

WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my9-law6w W

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of procuring his discharge from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first published May 7, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-law10w W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Augustus Stevens, No. 239 Greenwich-st., on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of December, 1865.

AUGUSTUS STEVENS, } Executors.
EDMUND STEVENS, }

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director.....J. GRAU
Leader of grand orchestra.....SIGNOR WACOM of Havana
and the new and splendid French Theatre, 14th-st.

On WEDNESDAY, May 9—SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.

Debut of Signor MUSIANI.
Leonora.....Mme. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
Azucena.....Mme. COLLI POLLINI.
Recitrice of Sig. MUSIANI.....Maurice
In the Third Act, Signor MUSIANI will introduce in the air "Quella Fiamma che m'arde in petto," which has been attempted only by Signor Tamberlik.
Conte di Luna.....Sig. ORLANDINI
Ferrando.....Sig. SARILI
Manrico.....Sig. MUZIO
Conductor and Master of Music.....Sig. MUZIO

On THURSDAY—FAUST.
Margherita.....Mme. LEONILDA BOSCHETTI
(her original and real part—not one which she created in all the principal cities of Italy, and recently in Havana—the personation everywhere having produced the utmost admiration of the public, as acknowledged by the Press.
Mme. Dash Poitat.....Siebel
Sig. Arnetzer.....Faust
Sig. Orlandini.....Valentine
And debut of Sig. Milesi.....Mephistopheles

On FRIDAY—IL TROVATORE.
RE-ENTREE OF MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—RAPID.

Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, on Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. GRAU has pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
M

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

American Tract Society of Boston—The Anti-Slavery Society—New-York Sunday School Union—American Missionary Association—Union Theological Seminary—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers—Five Points House of Industry—American and Foreign Christian Union—Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, &c.

Reports of Operations and Financial Exhibits of the Organizations.

American Tract Society of Boston.

The fifty-second anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at Irving Hall. The attendance was quite large, a number of our most prominent citizens interested in religious and educational movements being present.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair.

After a voluntary on the organ by Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, and prayer by Dr. SPALDING, the assemblage joined in the following hymn, the singing being led by the students of the Union Theological Seminary:

Oh! scatter wide thy grains,
Thou sower of God's seed;
Spare no expense of toil or pains,
And never fear to need.

Thy one work is to sow.
Make this thy constant care;
God's sure shall much grain to grow,
Thou steep'st in tears of prayer.

Soon thou shalt laughing come
With sheaves, a priceless load,
And in heaven's radiant harvest-home
Shall taste the joys of God.

Rev. Mr. WARREN, one of the Secretaries of the Society, then read the following

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

The operations of this institution for the year ending April 1866, have been attended with a great degree of prosperity. In all the appropriate labors of a Christian publishing society it has enjoyed the evidences of the divine favor. The new era of peace and freedom, upon which the nation has entered, has brought to it new duties and opened before it enlarged fields of usefulness. The home work has become more important than ever, while the elevation and instruction of the freedmen has called not only for the teacher and the missionary, but also for the press, to aid their efforts and scatter knowledge among thousands whom as yet these are unable to reach. The receipts in cash from all sources were $185,151 39, which gradually exceede those of any preceding year, except the last. The expenditures were $184,524 97.

The Christian Depository.—Receipts from donations, $21,863 87; legacies, $18,862 66; total, $37,226 75. The Business Department has also, from its profits, donated to the Charitable Department publications to the amount of $5,500, making the whole resources of the latter $61,626 75. Expenditures—Charitable distributions of publications for home evangelization, under the labors of churches, pastors, missionaries, Sabbath-schools, life members of the Society and others, $17,128 28. For the freedmen, $6,094 50. The *Freedmen* and *Freedman's Journal* are distributed very largely to Sabbath and day schools, churches and individuals, as heretofore. To a very large number of publications circulated among the freedmen was 791,600. The thanks of the Society are due to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau for their aid and cooperation in effecting these distributions. For the army and navy, $4,469 98. Total from the beginning of the war, 2,374,855 copies, at an expense of about $218,000. Whole amount of grants to all objects, $31,224 28. Total expenditures, $61,626 75. Under the head of publications, collecting funds, and conducting the work of the office, with incidentals, has been $29,290 20. Total expenditures, $91,066 95.

Tract Enterprise.—The publications.—The whole number of distinct publications now on the Society's list is 781; of which seventy-five have been added during the past year. The amount of printing done was as follows: Tracts, in the Xmas series (12 copies), envelope-tracts, 96,000; pocket tracts on tinted paper, 44,000; children's tracts, illustrated, 324,000; sewed miniature tracts, handbills, leaflets, 31,000. Total, 514,000. Paper-covered, 3,267,200 pages. Volumes issued, bound and stitched pamphlets in covers, 315,500 copies, comprising 28,323,840 pages. Papers—*Tract Journal*, 696,000 copies; *Child at Home*, 2,077,000; *Work and Play*, 1,040,000; *Freedman*, 638,000; *Freedman's Journal*, 120,000. Total papers, 3,871,000. The cost of the above for copyrights, editing, stereotyping, engraving, paper, printing, and binding, was $74,252 95. Purchased of other publishers and booksellers, $12,973 38. Total cost of publications, $113,220 62. Receipts.—Received from sales of publications, in cash, $43,042 30. From the Charitable Department for grants, $7,276 70. Donations to Publication Fund, $4,278 75. Income from Building Fund, $160. Total receipts of this department, $136,397 95. Expenditures.—For publications, as above, $119,270 62. Salaries of Treasurer, Depositary and Clerks, with freight, advertising, wrapping-paper, &c., $21,933 55. Total disbursements of the Business Department, $141,204 27.

Mr. WARREN said that the receipts of the Society were larger by about $30,000 than during any previous year, the last excepted. The Society was enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity—greater than its necessities had called for, or than it could use. The said, however, was greatly needed just now. Relieved from its work in the army, the Society hoped to prosecute its brave work with renewed energy.

Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Senior Secretary of the Society, spoke of what had been done by the Society during the war. The work done then had, he said, borne fruit. One army had gone back to home-life with these influences upon them, while another large army slept in the soldier's grave. Among the regiments now garrisoning our forts the Society is still prosecuting its labors, and were particularly among the colored regiments. Among them there was great eagerness to obtain religious instruction. There were now, he said, 90,000 pupils in the freedmen's schools, 700 schools and 1,300 teachers. For these schools the Society had prepared a series of elementary school-books. They hoped that these books would ere long be disseminated through the whole South.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS E. VERMILYE spoke. He said he had no set speech to make, but should trust to the inspiration of the moment. The present year was a remarkable one, being the year of jubilee of a great many of our religious societies. The Tract Society, he said, originated in Boston, and instead of waiting until the war was over, as many other societies had done, they organized a Branch to send tracts into our armies. This was not to be wondered at, considering the source from whence the Society sprung, for our Yankee brethren were very apt to mix religion with politics, and a most excellent mixture they sometimes made of it. Speaking of the incense of religious spirit among us, the speaker said he remembered when a donation was made to stereotype DODDRIDGE'S *Religious Rise and Progress*. This was thought at that time to be most magnificent gift, and now this Society reported its receipts to be $168,000 for one year. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the field in which the Society must prosecute its labors, and of the vast work before them. In conclusion, he referred to the noble stand the Society had made on the subject of slavery, the course taken by its sister society of New-York. When he heard of what the New-York Society had resolved to do in regard to this question, namely, not to allude to it in its publications, his heart sank within him. He trusted, however, that ere long the two Societies might be brought together and labor in a common field.

Mr. BOOTH said that the subject referred to by the last speaker—the amalgamation of the two societies—had already occupied the thoughts of their members. So far as this Society was concerned there was no real obstacle to the plan being carried out. Even if the two societies were not merged in one, there might be cooperation beneficial to both.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said: "During the war I visited my home in Maine, and not being able to return for about two months, I went about canvassing for volunteers. I had been taught peculiar ideas on the subject of war, but when the question was put to me, 'Will you fight for your country, or will you retire?' I answered at once it is my duty, my Christian duty, to fight for my country. At the request of the Governor of the State I visited a "secesh" town, and presided at a Union meeting there, and I urged on them the duty of preserving the land and the Government that God had given us. Within a few weeks afterward I heard that the quota of that town had been sent to fill the ranks of the Union army. The war has undoubtedly been a fearful one. We see daily among us the sick and the maimed from the ranks of the army. We have lost much by this war, but we have also gained much—our country—and we shall preserve it unless we sacrifice right to expediency, as has been done in this country for twenty years past. We must not suppose that because the war is over that the time for sacrifice is over. The conflict of principles is still going on. The contest is just back. We are not yet permeated with the idea that we must go to the bottom of society, must educate the masses, the white and the black. If we fail to do this we shall sacrifice the fruits of our victory. When I was in the army I met Mr. ALVORD and other Christian men distributing their tracts, and a most excellent influence they had. Sunday-schools were also established by them and the effect was most remarkable. It is this that will distinguish our emancipation from the English and French emancipations. They made good laws, doubtless, but they did not organize schools among the emancipated. The war is over and how little has occurred of what was predicted. It is true that trouble is now coming on, but it arises from the incompetency of our rulers. If we do wrong we must suffer for it. We have done right through the war, and shall we go wrong now? Deliver us from any such compromises. Let us build up our institutions on the basis of freedom. If we become timid now, we shall have the question of State supremacy up again, and Slavery also, if not in name, at least in all its bad influences. The General concluded by speaking of the good influence which tracts often had, and urged the necessity of sending missionaries and religious works to the South.

After the singing of the Doxology, the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

Anti-Slavery Society.

The first session of the American Anti-Slavery Society under the Presidency of WENDELL PHILLIPS, was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. At 10 o'clock the house was well filled with ladies, very few gentlemen being present. The platform was occupied by the familiar faces of years gone by, black and white, male and female.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, called the meeting to order at 10:30. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, of Boston, and letters from Senator SUMNER, of Boston, Chief-Justice CHASE and Hon. WM. KELLEY were read in explanation of their absence.

Mr. PHILLIPS then presented the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That considering what the nation owes the negro, what it has promised him, and remembering the lesson of the war, it is evident there is no course for us to tread, either safe, just, or honorable except to guarantee to him at once every political right enjoyed by every citizen in the same circumstances. Every other path is alike deathly and infamous.

Resolved, That the present condition of the negro is one of nominal freedom, but of suffering almost equal with that he endured under the rule, of native depotism on the white race for every privilege and the recognition of every right, that no more enslavement of Congress can alter this, unless it make him a serf, deprive the absolute equal of the white man before the law.

Resolved, That the Southern States may see the history and future of the policy they are inaugurating in the case of Jamaica, and find that every statement by them of the emancipated negro out of substantial freedom insure bankruptcy, wretch poverty, and ends in blood.

Resolved, That the rebellion has not ceased; it has only changed its weapons. Once it fought, now it follows PRESIDENT JOHNSON in armed and obstinate fury; once it had its headquarters in Richmond, now it manages in the White House.

Resolved, That the President has betrayed the loyal North; at best on giving it every opportunity, has thrown back into the hands of its enemies conquered law; that he should long ago have been impeached for every act matter in his manifold use of his high power to aid rebellion, and for the infamy of his whole course in defeating the secure and peaceful settlement of the nation.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the nation, especially of the abolitionists, are due to the clear-sighted and devoted statesmanship of CHARLES SUMNER, and he looks to trample by passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the Southern leader.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress, as clearly within its constitutional authority, the passage of such legislation, in every citizen of the United States, to secure to a person of whatever race or color unquestioned the civil rights of citizenship, the elective franchise is republican in a constitution, and the abolition of all laws making any distinction in civil or political rights among the white and black citizens of the nation, and that Congress, to call on the loyal citizens of each of the lately rebellious States to assemble, by its leaders, in Convention in each State, and frame for it a State Constitution and Government, and to receive its representatives in Congress by choice of Senators and Representatives.

Resolved, That every compromise of great principles for immediate gain might have had some plausible defense; but this proposition to call upon loyal citizens to vote away national hopes on any basis but that of absolute justice, utterly unjustifiable. It has failed to leave the elements of the problem in their position, weakened loyalty, and given new courage to treason. It is one of the most dangerous evils ever known among rebels has been for the last four years. Better losing on a true basis than success on a false one. Better that the rebels should gain possession of the Government than that they thwart the course of events and surrender the fruits of victory by agreeing to the compromises which compels peace on false grounds to any race, however oppressed.

Resolved, That when Representatives and Senators forget the last four years, and insisted the traveling politicians of Copperheads as a representative State into the Union, they gratified themselves, betrayed the North, and gave the traitor at the White House and the rebels of the South new courage and power against all their hollow zeal for justice and freedom.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM was the first speaker. He began with a review of the war waged by the Anti-Slavery Societies in years past and at present. The only point made by Mr. FROTHINGHAM which was novel in its assertion, or which created the least enthusiasm, was the announcement that "we allow no teacher to go to the South who is not pledged to an uncompromising loyalty to the black man—no amount of enthusiasm, intelligence or culture being for an instant considered, until that first great principle is determined." In regard to granting the negro the ballot, Mr. FROTHINGHAM said that he was not sure that it was wise or expedient, nor was he confident that the negro would not abuse it. He thought quite likely that he would abuse it, and that it was neither wise nor expedient, but he didn't care for that; it was an absolute right, and whether good or evil came from it, it was none of his business.

In the absence of Treasurer BOWDITCH, Mr. PHILLIPS announced the following approximate account: Receipts, $74,000; expenses, $13,800; balance, $200.

Mr. C. L. REMOND, of Salem, (colored,) followed. He commenced by a touching allusion to the prejudice which exists against color, and argued at length in favor of the resolutions, and to prove that the American people are a nation of negroes.

Mr. PHILLIPS, after reading the fourth resolution, spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. W. PHILLIPS.

I think there is great substance of truth in Mr. REMOND's remarks concerning the prejudice against the colored race. But no such charge should close AMERICAN lips at this crisis. It would be a rare and beautiful tribute to the black if while during the war we added an epithet to the name of the white, no man ever added an adjective to the black. To be black was to be loyal. They are saved from treason and from policy. White men at the South were said, in some instances to sympathize with the nation; but they dared not show it. The black had no concealment and needed no disguise. Their courage was proven at Wagner and Fort Hudson, and their good sense is admitted by all. I find fault with GRANT because he forgot that it was BUTLER's wit that saved Annapolis and the capital, and had it not been for BUTLER, GRANT would not have had room to be, and in the second crisis BUTLER secured New Orleans, and that too by the aid of the loyal black men of the city. History points us, now doubting and debating whether it will be safe to deny him his rights and still be a nation. I observe that that HENRY WILSON, of my State, is willing to compromise the rights of everybody but himself. It seems to me that this meeting has a function, importance and significance to the American people. I hold that this Society meets to say those that represent the black race are not content, they protest against every proposition made by the President or by Congress. We are not content with any plan that has been represented. The struggle with Slavery as a social element as presented by a speaker greatly impressed me. The only cure possible for the national hurt is universal amnesty and universal suffrage wherever the flag floats. Throw the power of the 1,000 men that made and engineered the rebellion and gave it birth. If in 1860 God had seen fit to take them to himself, or drop them the other way, there would have been no rebellion. Disfranchise a man and you add 50 per cent. to his power. If DAVIS could have been hung, he would have passed into history as a sentiment, perhaps as a power. But that time has passed. Those men can't be hung or convicted. They hate us worse than ever, and have a stronger hold on their States than ever. In the settlement of the future they must be counted in. We have strength sufficient to ignore JEFF. DAVIS and a thousand like him, and that strength is justice. Nations do not live or change by battle, but by epochs. God doesn't change life-long prejudices; he takes them away by death. For this we have to wait. There is a mistake in appreciating the South. She doesn't dread simply negro suffrage. That might be tolerated. The blow comes later. Four hundred thousand negroes in South Carolina with the vote means a score of negro representatives sitting in the Congress. Among her Senators and Representatives and leading men will be found these colored men. Half the body of the people, swelling themselves of sundry courtesies, are black men, and social equality follows, and that's the republic. The Northerner has always seen fear in the short of his nose; the Southerner a full mile beyond it. The real lesson of the war is the non-distinction of races. All races and all creeds are welcome. There is no use of halting or disguising the question. Own up. Where is the American Anti-Slavery Society? The whole nation is turned into one great body ignoring all races, the black and the white. The epoch has arrived, and the North has not learned it; she gropes toward it and is willing to accept it. In May the South was willing to get down on its knees and accept the Northern idea. JOHNSON never promised anything and kept it. His treason commenced when he accepted the leadership of the North, took office at the hands of the dominant party, and now refuses to serve with them. If I have my idol it's BARNEY, the horse-tamer; and I like all taming of animals. I was reading an account of a lion taming in Paris, and this is the way they did it: They stuffed hay into a Hussar jacket and put five hundred brass buttons on it, he tore it to pieces, swallowed it and suffered with a terrible fit of indigestion. He was a dead lion for a week, and after that he would not touch a Hussar jacket no matter what was in it. We took one Hussar in TYLER, another in FILLMORE, and a third in JOHNSON. We are less intelligent than the lion. I believe JOHNSON betrays his country and knows he betrays it. I think he entered the office as wise as BROWNLOW. He was well for about eight weeks and then was seized with a desire of renomination. He saw, as did Mr. SEWARD, that if the great dominant party held together till 1868 there can be but one President, and that is GRANT. And JOHNSON set to work to break that party—to do this he would give the negro the ballot, or he would sink him and Africa fathoms into the sea. SEWARD thought the same. JOHNSON set to work in September to break the Republican Party, and he has but that purpose to-day. The party did not believe it, and tried to conciliate him, and they are now attempting to believe that he means substantially as they do. We have no other fulcrum of nationality but the negro. Book education is absolutely indispensable for the race. We want them to be within the influence of Northern journals and Northern ideas. The South kept them ignorant intentionally. She knew full well the effect of education. The great weakness of our friends in Congress is that they argue this question by precedents. The precedents are very confused. The nation has gone through its revolutionary epoch; it had one idea, that the word Republican means the absolute equality of every citizen before the law. I don't care what anybody did in 1860; our memory should go back only to 1860; make a man a man, and let him be; take your guns and nightmares before 1860, and bury them decently in the earth. Congress is bound to protect the right of suffrage of every citizen from Maine to New-Orleans, and if everybody is to vote, I want to have the right to talk and argue with them. I want them in an arguable state, and I want to follow them. The national sword must never be sheathed. South Carolina can never again be shut up like Japan and China. Massachusetts has the right to visit South Carolina and talk with her. We can't get rid of DAVIS and the rest of them. We must flank them. I mean to flank JEFFERSON DAVIS. You can't go South with the elements of civilization, and therefore reconstruction is impossible. The army should have stayed there and transferred the North there. The soldiers must be carried back; under the cover of the sword civilization must commence her work. The South knows her need; she is desolate and poor; she wants capital. The North stands ready and longing to give it, but the South won't take it. She reconstructs in such a way that neither man nor capital can trade there. So the South stands at the door of Congress, and will go for claims for war damages and will do without the Northern brotherhood of capital. If she can't get it she will write repudiation over the dome of the Capitol and then secede. Politics is broken, the White House is against us, the Administration is treasonable. Congress feels weak but means well. It will not trust itself before Presidential dictation, but the bite comes in the election next Fall, and it is our duty to educate the people into what is their privilege and province now to do. We are beginning to discuss what is constitutional. I hate the word [one applaud.] Trust nobody, trust no man; trust events, books, money, suffrage and selfishness, but don't trust men. I think Congress discusses too much the limits of Constitutional power. The epoch isn't over; the nation still struggles for life; the revolution isn't ended; Slavery isn't ended; the social and civil institution is in full force; Congress has still the right to make the nation safe. The message which I send up to Congress is, if you can safely remain in Congress, continue in session forever; but see, at whatever cost, by the muscles of whatever despotism, the nation is safe.

Miss GARRISON, of Philadelphia, followed. Her remarks were confined entirely to an appeal for money.

The following-named persons were then appointed a Finance Committee to secure funds: R. M. DAVIS, S. B. ANTHONY, E. H. HALLOCK, C. B. PURDAM, W. C. WALL, A. M. POWELL.

After a letter from Gen. SANBORN, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, was introduced, and said that although he believed slavery was not ended, he knew it was time that the meeting was ended; nevertheless, as a collection was being taken up, he would keep his eye on the collectors and try to keep the audience for a few moments together.

A gentleman in the body of the house offered a resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee, to the effect that it was time for this society to organize a political party, after which the meeting adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening a moderate audience assembled, and after long delay, the meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. HAVERGAL, of Boston, in a brief but pointed address, in which the old thoughts and ideas were eloquently presented.

Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, of Boston, followed, and Mr. PHILLIPS spoke in his usual strain at the close of the meeting. Nothing of marked significance was said or done, and the society adjourned to meet in business session at 10:30 this morning.

New-York Sunday-School Union.

This Union, established in 1816, last evening held their fiftieth anniversary jubilee at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The occasion called forth a very large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who listened with evident delight to the details of the prosperous condition of the Union. The Sabbath-school of the Fourth-avenue Church was in attendance, and added much to the interest of the occasion, by singing several favorite hymns in a creditable manner. Mr. JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Corresponding Secretary of the Union, in presenting his annual report, stated that there are 194 Sabbath-schools connected with the Union. Reports have been received from only 89 of these. There are registered as belonging to these 89 schools, 55,899 scholars, of whom 18,417 are in the infant classes. There are 1,238 male teachers and 2,230 female. There are 26,067 volumes in the several libraries belonging to the schools of the Union. $21,190 have been contributed to the Treasury during the year. There have been received into the Church from 84 Sabbath-schools 811 converts. 31 teachers and 203 scholars have died since last report.

After an opening hymn by the Sabbath-school present, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. CROSBY. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the Union, briefly reviewed the work performed by the Sabbath-schools during the past half century, enumerating the names of a large number of eminent and able divines who are the sons of the Union. He urged his hearers, in view of the great good heretofore accomplished by the Sabbath-schools, so renewed exertions, assuring them that God would bless their efforts. Very interesting addresses were also made by Rev. Drs. POMEROY, HARTLEY, KENDRICK, SABINE and BREED, each of whom thought there was much ground for congratulation in viewing what had been accomplished by the Union during its life of fifty years. An appropriate hymn entitled "Fifty Years Ago," written by Miss FANNY CROSBY, a graduate of the Blind Institute, for the children's Jubilee Anniversary, was sung by the Sabbath-school, the organ accompaniment being executed by another graduate of the same institute. The words of the hymn were very beautiful, and it was rendered in a most effective manner.

The exercises throughout were exceedingly interesting. After the benediction the following-named gentlemen were elected officers and managers of the Union for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D.
Vice-Presidents—John E. Hurd, J. W. C. Leveridge, M. C. Morgan, Albert Woodruff, B. B. Atterbury, Peter Sinclair.
Treasurer—Geo. S. Scofield.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. N. McElligott.
Recording Secretary—Chas. M. Earle.
Managers—Thomas Bond, J. B. Thomson, George W. Beale, J. W. Bulkley, Abram C. Wood, Henry Brewster, A. S. Ferrell, James W. Lester, Benjamin Lord, J. T. Whitehead, A. Spencer, William Phelps, Samuel Seymour, John H. Ingraham, Charles J. Harris, Charles Fleming, William Taylor, W. W. Armfield, John J. Mitchell, Ireh Chase, W. E. McNeil, Abraham Bogardus, William F. Lee, H. C. Van Vost, C. B. Knoedale, E. C. Pardee, F. Marwood Vernon, John H. Burgess, J. Finley Smith, William C. Harp, Thomas A. Smith, William Kemp, Rev. S. B. S. Bidwell, ex. of.

The annual celebration of the various Sabbath Schools took place yesterday morning, when a large number of boys and girls, in holiday attire, paraded in procession through various streets, carrying banners and mottoes decorated with flowers.

The American Missionary Association.

The first anniversary of the American Missionary Association held in this City took place at the Cooper Institute yesterday. In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., one of Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, opened the exercises by reading selections from the Scriptures and offering prayer.

Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, of Williamsburgh, read the hymn, "Salvation, O, the joyful sound," &c., and the large assembly united in singing it.

Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary, presented a statement of the work of the Association, in which the following facts were set forth: The Association has missions in Africa, the West Indies, Siam, the Sandwich Islands, among the Indians of the Northwest, and among the freedmen in fourteen different Southern States and the District of Columbia. During the year ending October 1, 1865, the disbursements, including clothing to the value of $61,176 40, for the free men, amounted to $157,459 68, and the number of missionaries and teachers employed in that field was 200. In the seven months of the present year the cash receipts of the Association amounted to $149,909 42, and its expenditures to $149,287 43, of which only $12,726 15 have been for foreign missions. The estimated value of clothing sent to the freedmen, included in the foregoing, was $76,000, and the number of missionaries, teachers and Bible readers now in the field is 322—a majority of whom are self-denying women. The aim of the Association is the physical, intellectual and spiritual improvement of the freedmen. The work has been abundantly successful. Some of the agents have been badly abused, and even their lives threatened by the poor, ignorant whites, who have been taught by wicked and designing politicians that the elevation of the colored people will imperil their rights and immunities. The schools are excrated, and the teachers ostracized in social life. In response to appeals by the officers of the Association, two colored asylums have been established—one at Wilmington, N. C., and one at Athens, Ga. These and the Atmore Institute are of all Evangelical denominations. Its work has been greatly helped by the American Bible Society and the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, delivered an able and eloquent address, in the course of which he portrayed at length the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of the bureau in which he was interested; the character and habits of the various classes of the Southern population, and presenting it as a fact, about which there could be no controversy, that the colored people of the South had shown an aptitude for learning and to rise in civilization such as challenged the admiration of the world. He said the persons who committed acts of violence upon the freedmen and their teachers were the whisky-drinking, idle, worthless and unproductive vagabonds who were the counterparts of the bank robbers and thieves at the North.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was next called upon as a soldier of the Independent Corps, whom not to know was to be unknown. He said that not long ago that association was not known. It came into existence as a necessity, and the great Missionary and Christian organization had the sympathy of the public and the public confidence. It stood into existence, striking a chord which the previously disunited societies had never dared to strike—that of liberty. It dared to offer a helping hand to the oppressed, and had never been afraid to say so. The old organs had this stop which had never been pulled. That in the new organ had been made for work and it was pulled, and its music had not been uncertain. That association had, like the disciples of old, faith in man—a faith which gave them power over him to transform him, raise him, and by his higher being. They would not be recreant to the faith of the Puritan fathers, and ungrateful for the blessings they had left to us, we would do that for the poor and helpless downtrodden people of the South that which our fathers had done for us. We could prepare the Southern colored man for citizenship. We could fit him for a higher social standard in spite of the mean prejudices of social custom. The time had arrived when Christian effort must be put forth in sacrifice and toil for the salvation of the race. There must be elevation of the low and groveling, and to bring about this loftier condition of things much suffering must needs be endured. Perhaps there must be a little more suffering by the shedding of blood; and if the truth was worth all the blood of the martyrs in ages past, the case has not changed in our time, inasmuch as the truth had never changed.

Rev. Dr. MARSH pronounced the apostolic benediction, and the assembly was dismissed.

Union Theological Seminary.

The exercises of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary were held in the Marcer-street Presbyterian Church, Monday evening.

The following are the names of the graduating class of 1866, who received their diplomas last evening: Charles H. Baldwin, East Windsor, Mass.; Charles W. Baldwin, Millersville, Md.; Horace P. V. Bogue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ernest F. Borchers, Berlin, Prussia; Henry Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Crowther, New-York, N. Y.; Stephen W. Dana, Troy, N. Y.; Edgar V. H. Danner, Mansfield, Ohio; W. Arnette Dunning, Middletown, N. Y.; David W. Evans, Coal Valley, Ill.; Joseph H. Faitch, Newburyport, Mass.; Joseph P. Gaylord, Norfolk, Conn.; Richard H. Gidman, Berlin, Conn.; David G. Grieve, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alanson C. Herrick, Hebron, Me.; Hamilton R. Holmes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ansel Lamson, New-York, N. Y.; William A. Lawrence, Pepperell, Mass.; Philo F. Leavens, Berkshire, Vt.; Rockwood MacQueston, Concord, N. H.; Daniel S. Martin, New-York, N. Y.; James G. Mason, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Samuel S. Mitchell, Morristown, N. J.; David S. Morgan, Andover, Mass.; A. Jackson Park, South Ryegate, Vt.; Thomas C. Steele, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Lewis O. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.; Charles Van Norden, New-York, N. Y.; Theron L. Waldo, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Charles C. Watson, Hilton, N. Y.; Edward P. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; John Wright, Wilmington, Del.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, offered the opening prayer.

Mr. THOMAS CHEVERUS, of this City, delivered an address on "Civil Liberty the Gift of Calvinism to Man."

Mr. EDGAR V. H. DANIELS, of Mansfield, Ohio, delivered an address on "The Constribution of Heresy to Christianity."

Mr. JOSEPH E. GAYLORD, of Norfolk, Conn., addressed the congregation on "Christianity in its Relation to the Intellectual Progress of the Race."

Mr. PERLO P. LEAVENS, of Berkshire, Vermont, delivered an address on "Knowledge—its ultimate value."

Mr. CHARLES VAN NORDEN, of this City, spoke on the subject of "The Union of the Infinite and Finite—a Moral Union."

The Rev. Dr. SKINNER then addressed the graduating class, assuming that they were on the threshold of the ministry. Their great work was to speak to the people mind with a view to influencing men with the truths of Christianity. They must impress their hearers with the sinfulness of religion. He called their attention to the personal, moral and spiritual qualifications. In the present age the multiplicity of duties was great, but Christ and his apostles were raised from the spiritual exercises, and it was well for the ministry to do so in this manner. He commended directness in the style of pastor introduced into the pulpit. The selection of subjects beneath the proper evangelical standard of the pulpit must in time react upon the mind of the preacher. They should remember that they were going forward to speak for twenty, perhaps forty years to the people, and every word should be weighed. The Truth should be spoken in love. Love must attend and shower into the soul. The tone should be affectionate. In deportment, Colossus's sincere affection for man is man. Regard God as the loving father of man, the author of redemption, and let his heart in making love the greatest and head of the relations between God and man. When we are inclined to be impatient with the follies of our own hearts, we feel most the love for others needful. The desire to do for others what has been done for ourselves. The age demanded a faithful ministry. Christianity was not in need of an apologetic ministry, but an aggressive one. They should remember that Christianity has no changing fashions; it is the same now as when Paul preached in Athens. They should then go forth in the belief that Christianity was to be triumphant.

Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE pronounced the benediction.

The exercises of the evening were somewhat enhanced by a very efficient choir of male voices. There was a large and attentive congregation.

The Howard Mission.

The most brilliant house of the season was that at the Academy of Music last evening. The scene from any point of view in the vast edifice was sublime and thrilling. GRAFULLA's band was out in full force, and appeared to be vieing with the bright little ones on the stage in contributing to the interest and entertainment of the occasion. For three nights the ladies and persons many crowded into the Academy, till the standing room on stage, in aisles, and outside the circles, was fully occupied, and hundreds were turned away with the hope left of being able to get an early seat at the Brooklyn Academy on Thursday evening.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., President of the Institution, occupied the chair, and delivered an address, after several selections, under the direction of Mr. T. PERKINS, their musical instructor, with great acceptance.

WM. PHELPS, Esq., Treasurer, read an abstract of the financial report of the Mission, setting forth that the receipts for the year ending April, 1866, were $35,825 63, and the expenditures the same, less the balance on the 1st May—$1,023 23.

Rev. Dr. EGGLESTON addressed the audience, giving a brief review of a recent visit he had made in company with the police through the Fourth Ward, in the close proximity to the Howard Mission. In course of his peregrinations he found an ex-preacher of the gospel who made the confession that he could make more money in keeping a place of debauchery than in preaching Christ. He spoke of the great work that had been accomplished by the instrumentality of this Howard Mission, and noticed the fact that it was not a denominational, sectarian institution. At its head were Dutch Reformers, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians. There was room for all to do good. The house was too small, and $1000-900 were needed immediately to enable the managers to meet the demands upon them. He trusted that that which in God's providence they had been called to do.

OLIVER DYER, Esq., who teaches a class in the Sabbath-school of the Howard Mission, made some interesting statements relative to the character of the field the mission occupied. He called out his class, and asked the audience to look upon each member of it in any way of any family might not be proud of such a bright and happy group.

Mr. HOXIE was then called upon by THEODORE TILTON to make a speech, which he did, holding the youngest child of the mission in his arms, while he related several incidents of thrilling interest.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER was next called upon, and expressed his great gratification as being able to see that night and his friends. He referred to the progress of the mission. He said he would ask the question that Mr. DYER had asked: "Would any one want to see any of these thrust back?" He made an earnest appeal for aid to accommodate more of the poor children whose needs were so pressing.

Little STRUB was then introduced, and sung "Father, Come Home," the vast assembly maintaining almost breathless silence as her sweet notes sought their way up through the ring appeal. Over the thousands of hearts she asked to heed for the cause of the poor.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, and Rev. F. G. CLARK, of this City, and the exercises were brought to a close.

The Five Points House of Industry.

Yesterday was the first day of three appointed for the anniversary celebration of the Five Points House of Industry. The children presented their usual clean and happy look, and performed their interesting exercises, no often before described, to the delight of a large number of lady and gentlemen visitors. Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of South Carolina, addressed the little ones, eliciting such answers to the questions he put to them as to speak well for their training.

In the monthly record before us we have the report of the Superintendent, Mr. S. E. HALLIDAY, disclosing a state of affairs which must be highly gratifying to all connected with the institution, and speaking volumes for the open-handed charity of our fellow-citizens. The donations last year amounted to the large sum of $42,638 15 against $36,370 90 received in 1864, and treble the largest amount received in any preceding year. This liberal patronage of the institution has enabled its worthy superintendent and his assistants not only to dispense a much larger charity during the late trying Winter, but also to place a goodly amount of funds in the bank to their credit. The receipts from all sources for the year ending March 1, 1866, amounts to $46,450 21, which, with balance in hand on 1st of March, 1865, gives a total of $46,795 36. The gross expenditure of the year amounted to $32,061, leaving a balance on the right side of $16,734 37, $15,000 of which, as before stated, have been deposited in the treasury. Among many interesting items of the report may be named the following: There were sent to situations during the year 894, returned to friends 221, and there remained in the house on the 1st of March, 287. The number of meals given during the year was 420,681, a daily average of over 1,154. A very large number of children have been brought in when sick to receive the hospital care. The women received into the house are no expense to it, but an advantage. They do the washing for over 200 children, and the scrubbing of the entire building. It is proposed to make some provision also for indigent males who can be made alike self-supporting, while they share the comforts of the charity.

It will thus be seen that this charity is in a most successfully working condition, and that the generous public has a faithful servant, and the poor a friend indeed in the courteous and energetic superintendent of the institution, and his corps of assistants.

African and Foreign Christian Union.

Last evening was the seventeenth anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, celebrated at the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Prayer having been said, the Treasurer's report was read by Rev. A. R. CAMPBELL, D.D., the Financial Secretary, followed by Rev. Mr. SOMERS, who read the annual report of the Board of Directors.

The Treasurer's report shows that $75,007 63 had been spent for missions, home and foreign; and for miscellaneous uses, $15,001 36. The report of the Board of Directors stated that never before was the work of the Union so successful as it now was, both at home and abroad. The Chapel at Paris was filled to overflowing from the exertions of Dr. SUNDERLAND. In Italy, churches had been raised and a vigorous work was acting on through the missionaries and active helpers; the Sentinel at Milan has been reopened, and Romanism is being shaken to its very centre. After the reading of the reports, the "Missionary Hymn" was sung, and followed by addresses from Rev. Drs. STORRS, SCHRATZ, SUNDERLAND and Rev. Mr. PASCAL, representative of the Central Society of Paris. Resolutions were passed commendatory of the principles of the Union, and calling for redoubled efforts on the part of the Society to cultivate to the fullest extent the fields entrusted to their care.

The congregation then united in singing the Doxology, the exercises closing with the giving of the benediction by the President, Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at their rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, last evening. The attendance was fair as to numbers, but the hall was not inconveniently thronged. The President, Mr. WILLIAM ESDAILE, occupied the chair, and after the usual preliminary exercises, the Secretary not having arrived, Mr. RICHTER was selected in his place for the occasion. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, ten minutes were, as usual, allowed for social intercourse. On reorganizing, propositions for membership were read, the whole number being ninety-four, all of whom were received into the association. The Treasurer's report, read by Mr. CHAPIN, shows the receipts from all sources during the past year were $7,618 24. Expenditures, $7,441 20, leaving a balance of $167 25 in the treasury. The total number of members at the present time is 11,000.

The President read the annual report, from which it appears that the affairs of the Association were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. The advantages of their new and beautiful location were dwelt upon, and in order that they would not be compelled to move too often, a five-years' lease of the premises just been obtained. The rooms were largely frequented by strangers as well as members, and the young men found it a place of much attraction, whereas, being confined to former uncomfortable quarters, they could also improve their minds, and were thus kept from evil associations. The re